The Bombay Gazette.

—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1874.

[illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible] Bombay Gazette [illegible] delivered free. [illegible] In Arrear. [illegible]

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS. [illegible] per Line. [illegible] the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rc. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steamship "ASIA," [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th October [illegible]

October 1874.		October 1874.	
Leave Bombay	17	Arrive Colombo	26
,, Rutnagherry	18	,, Galle	27
,, Vingorla	18	,, Negapatam	29
,, Goa	19	,, Pondicherry	Nov. 1
,, Carwar	[illegible]	,, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, Mangalore	[illegible]	,, Masulipatam	[illegible]
,, Cannanore	[illegible]	,, Coconada	[illegible]
,, Tellicherry	[illegible]	,, Vizagapatam	[illegible]
,, Calicut	[illegible]	,, Bimlipatam	[illegible]
,, Beypore	[illegible]	,, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, Cochin	[illegible]	,, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, Alleppey	[illegible]	,, CALCUTTA	[illegible]

Cargo [illegible] the Steamers on this [illegible] at Galle [illegible]

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF. [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA [illegible] touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. [illegible], [illegible] Tons, 250 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1874, at 4 P.M.

October 1874.		November 1874.	
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Bussreh	[illegible]
,, Kurrachee	[illegible]	,, Mahomerah	[illegible]
,, Gwadur	[illegible]	,, Fao	[illegible]
,, Muscat	[illegible]	,, Bushire	[illegible]
,, Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	,, Bahrein	[illegible]
,, Linga	[illegible]	,, Linga	[illegible]
,, Bushire	[illegible]	,, Bunder Abbas	[illegible]
,, Fao	[illegible]	,, Muscat	[illegible]
,, Mahomerah	[illegible]	,, Gwadur	[illegible]
		,, Kurrachee	[illegible]
Arrive Bussreh	[illegible]	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service [illegible] fair season despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, [illegible] every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,720 Tons, [illegible] H. P., Commander T. S[illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well known and Fast Sailing [illegible] New Steamer [illegible] will leave Bombay on FRIDAY, the 16th October, [illegible] for [illegible] Ports:—[illegible], Jyghur, Rutnagherry, Malwan, Vingorla, and [illegible]

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, [illegible] CHUNDA BAZAR, [illegible]

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

[illegible]

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

[illegible] Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at [illegible]

[illegible] Tickets from the Bunder [illegible]

J. A. SHEPHERD.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.
Horses	Rs. 4 0
Carriages	,, 4 0
Dogs	,, 0 8

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

[illegible] SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownugger [illegible] MONDAY to [illegible]

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned [illegible]

[illegible] HOMED, Gogo.
[illegible], Surat.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

[illegible] POLISHED GRANITE [illegible] from JOHN W. LEGGE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with the Mails as follows:—

[illegible] October [illegible] to Southampton.
[illegible] November 20th.
TRAVANCORE, [illegible] 5th, to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton [illegible] fortnight, and the Steamers proceed [illegible]

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by [illegible] but are entitled to proceed by Rail from Suez to [illegible]

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure before 10 A.M., in order that it may be shipped and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the [illegible] Dock Head at Mazagon at [illegible] precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th Oct. 1874, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,581 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain C. Fearon, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th Oct., at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,096 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 12th October 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 20th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10
		Including Wines.	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

[illegible] CONSIGNEES [illegible]

W. NICOL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

[illegible]WANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co., [illegible] MEADOW STREET.

ON SALE BY COMMISSION.

A fresh arrival of the following Dutch Provisions:—[illegible] smoked sausages, small sausages, [illegible] Cologne sausages, smoked beef and ox tongue.

For the above provisions, apply to the Undersigned.

[illegible]WANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 15th October 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock p. m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Company, will sell by public auction at their Rooms, in Apollo street, No. 13, a variety of sundries, consisting of glass and earthenware, plated ware and [illegible] argand lamps, carriage lamps, [illegible] table and [illegible] candlesticks, toilet bottles, [illegible] coloured white and grey socks and stockings, [illegible] white [illegible] marble and bronze 15 day clocks, [illegible] pianos, hand organs, [illegible] and hair pins, [illegible] champagne, quart bottles sherries, two cases Peek Frean and Co.'s biscuits, [illegible] twelve cases Tasmanian jams, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c.

Also by order of the Owner, and on account and at the risk of [illegible], Merchant, the following four cases of White Longcloths, will be sold by public auction, To-morrow, Saturday, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., at the room of the undersigned viz.:—

B S & Co.-G P C—32—1 case 35 pieces White Longcloths (Queen's) 36 in. 39 to 40 yds. G No. 20.
33—1 ,, 35 ,, ,, ,, G ,, 40.
34—1 ,, 35 ,, ,, ,, G ,, 40.
36—1 ,, 35 ,, ,, ,, G ,, 20.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Wiltshire Bacon.
Berkley and Cheddar Cheese.
Brandy of several Brands.
Red sealed dry pale Sherry.
Heath's Graham's and Maxwell's Port.
Swaine and Board's Orange Bitters.
A large Iron Safe with keys.
A rosewood Cottage Pianoforte.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property on the Bellasis Road.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee [illegible], and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor [illegible], viz.:— All that piece [illegible] of ground, together with [illegible] dwelling-house standing thereon [illegible] north side of the Bellasis Road, otherwise called New Nagpada without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 47, and bounded on the north by the vacant ground of Vittoba Wassodew, on the south by the Bellasis Road, on the west by the house of [illegible] Pathan, and on the east by the house of Hurry Venktesh.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings
5 Cases Prints
6 ,, Grey Dhotie
3 ,, Orange Madapollams
2 ,, Lead Pencils
5 ,, Coloured Handkerchieves

On account of the concerned—

15 Bales 300 lbs. Tilted Twist, No. 40's.
8 Cases each 500 gross damaged buttons
5 Cases Essence of Anchovies
Sets of Glasses, Sand and several Cases Perfumery
25 Dozen German beer in quarts
An [illegible] Deer Hound, 8 months old.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, near the Bazaar.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, at 4 P.M., sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Eduljee [illegible], viz.:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Eduljee Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 194, and bounded on the north by the house of Caetano de Rozario, on the south by a public passage, on the east by a passage and on the west by the public road.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. [illegible], and bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south and west by the public passage, and on the east by a passage.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan and documents application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 183, Malabar Hill, the property of Surgeon-General W. Thom.

Elegant carved blackwood and other household furniture, plate, Mappin's best cutlery and plated ware, cut and straw stem glassware, crockery from Daniell, Winton, and Phillips consisting of large dinner service, breakfast and dinner services in basket pattern, also a handsome dessert service with velvet covered stands for the dishes, tea and coffee services of the celebrated Limoges ware, handsome large centre piece and candelabra to match with a few ornaments from the celebrated potteries of Winton and the [illegible] Company, pictures in oil and water colours with some of the best chromos ever executed, a beautiful [illegible] a large number of plants in tubs and pots. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few boxes very superior Brandy imported by a gentleman for his [illegible] from Messrs. Rhodes and Co., London.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE [illegible] IN DECEMBER.

THE new steamer SOUTHTYNE, 1,519 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool [illegible] Rs. [illegible]
To Suez [illegible]
To Malta [illegible] 100

[illegible] of Wines and spirits, which can be had on board. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th October 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALIPSO, [illegible] Tons, will be despatched from [illegible] for TRIESTE, on or about the [illegible] November to be followed by the [illegible] 1,300 Tons, to leave on the [illegible] November.

The above Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	£15-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 14th Oct. 1874.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

MR. CHARLES JOHN SHARP, having been appointed ACTING AGENT for the Bank at Bombay, assumes charge of the Agency from this day.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th October 1874.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. 50 per Share has THIS DAY been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 16th day of November, proximo.

Discount at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all Calls paid before the due date, and interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all overdue Calls.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th October 1874.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private bargain, at the Nicol Mill, Colaba, on the 3rd November next, at 3 p.m.:—

One pair Horizontal high-pressure Engines, by Joseph Clayton, Preston, 25 inch Cylinders, 4 feet Stroke, Cornish Valves, 90 nominal Horse Power, equal to 400 indicated Horse Power—in perfect working order.

3 Cylindrical double flued boilers, 27 feet long, 7 feet diameter, with mountings complete, by Joseph Clayton, Preston.

4 Stewart Cotton Presses, 2 complete and 2 incomplete, with independent Engines and Pumps.

1 Capstain.
1 Stand.
2 Bevil Wheels.
5 Cast Iron Top and [illegible] Frames.
5 Ditto Beds ditto.
5 Followers ditto.
18 Wrought Iron columns, ditto.
4 Cast Iron Beams, ditto.
Cast Iron and broken sundry articles.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers of the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bombay, 15th October 1874.

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES containing [illegible]

Ditto ditto No. 3 [illegible] 37 8
Ditto ditto No. 4 [illegible] 40 0

[illegible]

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES, in Japanned tin, No. 1, 12½ by 8 by [illegible] ......Rs. 25 0
Ditto No. 2, 14 by 9½ by 8 ...... 30 0
Ditto No. 3, 19½ by 12 by 13 ...... 38 8

OFFICE STATIONERY CABINETS, JAPANNED TIN BAGS, TOURIST WRITING CASES, &c. &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—[illegible]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—Indian Statesman.
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—Englishman.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

DURING the hot months succeeding the Monsoon there is nothing like the regular use of the above preparation for relieving oppressive fulness in the head, and otherwise maintaining health. The regular and constant formation of new hair is of great importance to the nervous system of the head, provided the conditions of such a process are healthy and natural, and this the use of the "Douche" ensures. It contains no Cantharides, Acetic Acid, or other injurious stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.
(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the Bombay Gazette of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "Dhobies' Itch," "Malabar Itch," "Indian Ringworm," "Dadhar," "Gujkharun," "Dhaaj."

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian Travellers' Guide.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED STEADY MAN as HEAD READER for the Press. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager of this Paper.

FRENCH HOUSE, FORT. ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

MRS. LAWRENCE, Midwife, begs to notify that she resides at Jeewanjee's Ice House, Byculla, and not at Tudor's Ice House, Fort.

BUGGY FOR SALE, a capital C. Spring Vehicle, in very fair order, Owner having no further use for it. Rs. 225. Apply to "R. N.," care of Bombay Gazette.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early date after the DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS

BY

Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND Co.

AT THE

EXCHANGE, CALCUTTA,

(If not previously disposed of privately,)

The Fine ship MYMOON, of about [illegible] Tons, Register, having just undergone very extensive repairs.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

LAMPS LAMPS
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c. Great Variety. Lamps fitted with Silber's or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner of same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 800 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts [illegible]

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

[illegible]

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (250) per Share, on the Shares of the above Company, has THIS DAY been made, and is payable at Messrs. Volkart Brothers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before MONDAY, the 26th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CAWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TEN per SHARE, DECLARED at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held TO-DAY, will be PAYABLE at the Company's Office, on and after MONDAY next, the 26th instant, to the Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the 5th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATEL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th October 1874.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Two Hundred and Twenty-five per Share has been declared, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 13th October 1874.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At a MEETING of DIRECTORS held THIS DAY, it was resolved that in place of the FULL CALL of Rs. 500 per Share being MADE PAYABLE at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 21st instant, only Rs. 250 will be payable on that date, and the remaining Rs. 250 of the above Call will be payable at the New Bank of Bombay on the 21st day of December next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ખુશાલ ચેલાભાઈના કું.

KHOOSALL CHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £200,000 IN 20,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 20,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment, the remainder in Calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice.

It is proposed to allot one-third of the Ordinary Shares to India. It is not anticipated that more than £8 per Share will be called for the first twelve months; but if required, then in the manner above stated.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES BARLOW, Esq. (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.
JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., [illegible] Manchester.
[illegible] Rochdale.
WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.
JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range, Manchester.
ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Manchester and London.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

The Indian Shares will be 100 Rupees each, 10 Rupees on application and 10 Rupees on allotment. Further calls as above stated.

A considerable portion of the Shares allotted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had at the temporary offices of the Company, Bombay, 3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

For further particulars see previous Advertisements.

THE UNITED SERVICES.
PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED).
WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:

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Cornell Price, M.A., B.C.L., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER:

F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, [illegible], &c., and as at most of the above the sons of Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting 1,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

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Do.	do.	Civilians, &c., 80	,,
Do.	Day Scholars,	nominated, 15	,,
Do.	do.	unnominated, 18	,,
Do.	do.	Civilians, 20	,,

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the school.

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Pants	[illegible] to 8 0	Money Belts	2 8	Sponge Bags	2 0	Sailor's Knot from	1 8
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Have just received a further supply of
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	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved	30	to	70
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,, ditto, ditto combined, in case	54	to	180
,, BOWL AND SPOON, in case	100	to	170
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,, PAP BOATS	16	to	28
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MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon ...Rs. 200 to 350.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug ... ,, 350 to 500.

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Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

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BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTUALLY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

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Full directions with each Pot.

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This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

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BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

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With a New Coloured Map.

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The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	[illegible] Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Clowe's Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
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NOTICES.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
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Have opened a Depot for the sale of their Cheroots, at
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No. 1	Large Cheroots	per 1,000 Rs. 28
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,, 5	Large "Manilla"	,, 21
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Messrs. CAMPBELL also allow a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cheroots and a DISCOUNT [illegible] per cent. on a Cash purchase of 10,000 [illegible] Plantation Brands [illegible]

All Orders [illegible]

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1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
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	Cash.	Credit.
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See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

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BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c. &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 25 per cwt.
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Steam Engine with boilers complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
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BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

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Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 2⅛ inch Rs. 34, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

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[illegible] Cue Tips 12 as. per dozen.

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MANUFACTURERS.
PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcement may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA now LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
&c., &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX, 1815.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 1862.

To counteract in some measure, the necessity for increasing the Prices at per Dozen of Sherries and Cognacs, we have, with the permission of Her Majesty's Customs, introduced a distinct description of package, thereby saving to the Consumer the cost of bottles, cases, corks, foils, dock charges, as well as labor. This package consists of 4 Gallon Jars, admirably adapted for the preservation of Wine, and so protected as to ensure them both against pilfrage or breakage, the Jars being stickered, and a Trade Mark safely Labelled on each cork.

The economy to the Consumer is considerable, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined quotations:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, blue seal, very pale, dry, and delicate ...cost	50 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, blue label, very pale, dry, and delicate ... NOTE.—This is a special Wine, which we are now supplying for the first time, with the view of shipping it exclusively as our blue seal.	43 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour ...cost	41 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal	33 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal; a good dinner wine ...cost	34 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal	[illegible] 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Cognac No. 1, superior fine old pale ...cost	68 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac, No. 1	61 8

The Jars can be returned for re-filling, it being our intention to keep stocks of bright Wines and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by
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Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 15th October, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet, Surats heavy, sales 14,000 bales, prices on the spot being unchanged, but arrivals ⅛d. per lb. lower. This morning's market opened quiet but steady; probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 3,000. Mid Uplands in New York is unaltered and futures are not quoted. The previous day's receipts at the American ports are given at 18,000 and the exports to Great Britain 14,000 bales, both items being very heavy for so early in the season.

The monthly report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau says that "the cotton crop in five States has improved 24 per cent., in three States it has declined twelve per cent., and in the others it is unchanged." In the absence of information as to the States in which the various changes have occurred, the report is of little value, as a means of arriving at an estimate of the probable outturn; but from the fact of the Liverpool Market having given way, it is pretty safe to infer that the average condition shows an improvement. In all probability the interpretation we attached to last month's report is very near the truth, viz., that the drought had been unfavourable to the crop on the Uplands, but that this was fully compensated for in the promising condition of the cotton lands, and the absence of worms, which the heavy rains in the early part of the season might otherwise have fostered.

Reuter announces that the Bank of England rate of discount has been advanced this morning to 4 per cent. In an ordinary way, the change would scarcely be a matter for surprise, as at this season of the year there is usually a more active demand for money; but Reuter's late reports of an easier money market had led to a belief in continued ease for some time to come. The fact, however, of Consols having at the same time advanced, from 92⅝ to 92¾, shows that no important further advance is anticipated, and if we do not see a higher rate than 4 per cent., money may still be considered easy, looking to the comparatively weak position of the Bank of England.

French Rentes are still quoted at 99; Bar Silver has advanced 57 11/16d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange has been a shade firmer, to-day as regards Bank Bills, but for Credits and Documents there is no actual change. First thing this morning rates had if anything an easier tendency, but later, demand remittances by telegraph were done at 1s 10¼, followed by one Bank coming out as a seller of 3 months' sight at 1s. 10 7/32d., although for 6 months' sight no change was made. For private paper, ready, there are still free buyers at 1s. 10 5/16d. 3 months' sight, and a Bank is said to have offered 1s. 10 9/32d. but without inducing business, the amount of bills offering being most insignificant. Credits for future delivery have perhaps scarcely been so saleable to-day, but sellers do not seem disposed to operate at anything worse than yesterday's rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¼d.	per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s 10 5-16d. to ⅜d.	„
Credits, 6 „	1s. 10⅝d.	„
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 9-16d.	„

Government Paper is again somewhat firmer sales of Fours having been made at Rs. 103¼; Fours and a half may be quoted at Rs. 104½; Fives and a half Rs. 110 sellers, buyers Rs. 109½.

The Share Market is steady at unchanged values for everything except Spinning scrip, which seems to be steadily receding in price, most of our quotations showing a further decline of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per share. A reaction from the excitement prevalent two weeks ago was to be expected in the natural course of events, but the fall is now becoming serious, attributable probably to the calls beginning to be made on the numerous new companies brought out during the monsoon. The extent of these is scarcely yet appreciated, but when it is considered that the total subscribed capital of the new undertakings announced, amounts to between two and three millions sterling, it is not to be expected that the high premiums lately current for this class of investment, can be maintained.

The preliminary prospectus of a new company, to be called "The Bombay Open Stock Exchange, Limited," has been issued. The objects of the Company are too numerous and indefinite for criticism, but the character of the undertaking is sufficiently stamped by the announcement that the promoters propose appropriating to themselves two lacs, *or a fifth of the entire paid-up capital* for the purchase of what they call "their plan." The Share Mania of 1864-65 gave rise to a number of extraordinary projects, but we are not aware of any previous instance, where the promoters put forward their own claims so prominently.

Cotton to-day has been quiet, but steady, without special change in value. A few small purchases of ready Cotton have been made, but no transactions in future delivery are reported. Rumours were current this morning of a heavy fall of rain in the Berars yesterday, but private telegrams only report a thunderstorm, accompanied by slight rain, which has done no harm to the Cotton crop.

Freights are quiet at £2-2-6 by ready steamers and £2-12-6 for December-January shipments.

Piece Goods continue in fair request at previous figures. Grey Cloths are unaltered in price, but Turkey Red Goods are more enquired for at slightly better rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
12,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
15,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	750
10,000	500	375	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	625
[illegible]	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200 nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	390
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
[illegible]	250	125	[illegible]	National Bank of India	118xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Alexandra Spinning	1,4[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Alliance Spinning	3,125
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bhownuggur S. & P. Co	24½
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Mills	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dhurumsey Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fleming R. W. Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Great Eastern	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hindustan S. W. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewraj Baloo Mills	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Khandeish Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras U Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Maneckji Petit's	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sconderdas Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. Do.	[illegible]

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Colaba Land Co.	1,800
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mazagon Land	1,240
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Albert Co. Kurrachee	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Albert Ginning Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alexandra Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alfred Mills Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apollo Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Berar Cotton Co. & P. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do New	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Cotton Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Carnac Company	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	East India Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	French Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imperial Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kohinur Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Press	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sassoon's Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scinde Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Victoria Press, Madras	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Volkart's United Press Co.	[illegible]

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Punjab Trading Corporation	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Gas Company	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malabar Company Ld.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Teacher & Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Patent Slip Co.	[illegible]

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

[illegible]	Date of L'dation	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bank of China	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	East India Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	Feb.	Peninsular	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Muzaffer, 436 tons, Captain A. Urquhart, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

The s.s. Pelox, 141 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (October 13), with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

The ship Hengist, 1,091 tons, Captain J. Browne, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Newcastle (July 25), with a cargo of 1,600 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Hengist	Browne	Newcastle, July 28.
15	Pelox (s)	Pead	Goa, Oct. 13.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Tribune	Rayfield	Rangoon.

The barque Muzaffer, Urquhart, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Pelox, to Coast and Goa, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
11	City of Mecca (s)	Anderson	Liverpool, Aug 28.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Chandbally, Oct 10.
	Ann	Nacoda	Mussal, Sept. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
11	Orchis (s)		
	Abyssinia (s)		
	P[illegible] (s)		
	Duncann		
	Magdala		
	British Commodore		

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 15.

From London.

Abbotsford s, 5 cases cotton umbrellas, Abdoolally Mahamedally.

Ethiopia s, 1 cask iron wire, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Lombardy s, 345 packages steel, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co; 18 cases wine, G. Bonneville and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Bordigala, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 15.

For Liverpool.

Parsee s, 200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee; 143 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 43 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 42 bales cotton, Moolchund Mulchund; 3 bales cotton, Buldewdoss Damoder; 5 bales G Skins, Hajee Mamed Raja; 124 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co.

Marina s, 300 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

For Trieste.

Hydaspes s, 54 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Hydaspes s, 160 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.; 651 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s, 7 chests peacock feather, Hassum Damjee; 120 cwts. Sandlewood, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 21 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 packages gall nuts, Harridas Godoo; 192 bundles sharkfins, Goolam Hoosen John Mahomed; 192 packages sharkfins, and 2 bundles G. horns, Jewraz Laljee; 10 bottles quicksilver, Abadin Budroodin; 35 robins Samunda stone, Mugoolall Motilall; 61 bundles Samunda stone, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy; 477 bundles sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 19 packages sharkfins, Merallybhoy Dama; 6 packages fishmaws, Rahimoobhoy Khimjee; 76 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 98 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Laljee; 363 packages red raisin, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 8 packages fishmaws, Currimbhoy Keerjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

994 Marian Moore, Stephens—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

797 Hope, Carter—Forsham & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

696 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. N. Mahomed.

NOT FIXED.

1493 Anni Fish, Hoffse—The Captain.
188 Great Basses, Carter.
1313 Hahnemann, Thomson—Wallace & Co.
1091 Hengist, Browne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
434 Muzaffer, Urquhart—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
384 Ocean Bride, Le Gros—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

2063 Hydaspes, Reynoldson—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1614 Parsee, Harrison—W. & A. Graham & Co.
861 Marina, Tretisen—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR ADEN, JEDDAH AND HOODOODA.

706 Koina, Frotman—Essa bin Khalefa.

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.

1139 Asia, Gray—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA &c.

1033 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1125 Geelong, Fraser—P. & O. Co.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

675 Burmah, Sanders—B. I. S. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE AND E. COAST.

246 Kurrachee, Naller—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

7[illegible]1 Adria, Breeze—P. & O. Co.
1711 Abusta, Metcalfe—B. I. S. N. Co.
[illegible] Loanda, Butcher—W. Nicol & Co.
648 Pernambuco, Hyde—W. & A. Graham & Co.
[illegible] Venetia, Angove—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR ADEN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.
141 Fatteh Islam—Nacoda.

FOR JEDDAH AND HOODOODA.

480 Doy Durya, Nacoda—S. M. A. Latif.

FOR MARSEILLES.

618 Fathe Salem, Holliday.

NOT FIXED.

531 Bushire Merchant, Machon.
483 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cader.
Sultana (s), Nacoda.
199 Star, Nacoda—(Gun Boat).

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

1854 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
200 Clyde—(Ordinary).
[illegible] Constance, Chapman—(Schooner).
172 Dagmar, Downing—(Steam Tug).
1640 Dalhousie, Booker.
2117 Magdala, Palmer—(R. N.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government of India have sanctioned the extension to the Bombay Presidency of the concession of free passages to convalescent depots, when change of climate is certified to be absolutely necessary to families of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on the Staff and of the Army Executive Departments, who do not receive an aggregate salary of Rs. 100 a month, exclusive of horse and travelling allowances and house-rent.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that subsidiary orders are occasionally issued, authorizing officers to travel expeditiously at the public expense, who were not authorized so to travel by the original orders. The practice is irregular and is strictly prohibited. No subsidiary orders should, except under very exceptional circumstances, be issued regarding the movement of an officer from one station to another. The terms of the original order issued by competent authority, on which an officer is moved, should exhaust all that it is necessary to state regarding the move with reference to the instructions given.—G. O. No. 315 of 1874.

It having been brought to the notice of the Government of India that Officers Commanding Regiments in all three Presidencies make private arrangements with *contractors for the supply of helmets to their respective drafts* landing from England in Bombay, it has been directed that such a course, which has been found productive of great inconvenience and loss to the State, may be discontinued in future. The several Local Governments have therefore been requested to issue the necessary instructions requiring all Officers Commanding Regiments to send in their requisition at once to the Superintendent Army Clothing, Bombay, to enable him to guide his demands on the contractors accordingly.

ARRIVALS—October 12.

Millett, Captain, Royal Artillery, from sick leave, from Poona.

October 14.

Tickell, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.

Heaviside, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

Sim, Captain, Madras Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.

Peters, Surgeon, Medical Department, from sick leave, from Poona.

October 15.

Grainger, Sub-Lieutenant, 80th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE—October 15.

Leach, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from Roorkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 14th October 1874.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette" dated 8th Sept 1874, are published:—

41st Foot—Lt Charles James Jamieson has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S C, dated 3rd July 1874.

66th Foot—Lt Thomas Prickett to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lt Walter Hughes Thomas Smart, who has joined the Depot, dated 27th Dec 1873.

84th Foot—Sub-Lt Robert Henry Gunning, from the 68th Foot, to be Sub-Lt, in succession to Lt A H F Coventry, retired, dated 9th Sept 1874.

83rd Foot—Lt James William Anderson has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S C, dated 3rd July 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following transfers have been ordered:—

Vety Surgn R Poyser, "A" Brig R H A, is transferred to "B" Baty 18th Brig.

Veterinary Surgeon J Anderson, 18th Brig is appointed to "C" Baty A Brig R H A.

Vety Surgn J Gibbs is transferred from the 18th to the 4th Brig.

Vety Surgn W Blanshard will remain in India, on transfer from the 18th to the 4th Brig R A.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

28th Regiment N I—Lt E A Barclay, 109th Foot, a candidate for the SC, to officiate as Wing Subaltern on probation.

The undermentioned Officers are directed to join the Classes of Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 2nd proximo:—

The officers from out stations will travel [illegible] at the public expense.

Centre of Instruction—Poona.

22nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lt W Montgomery; [illegible] (2nd Battalion)—Capt W Daly; 66th Foot—Lt E C Frige; Staff Corps—Capt C A Cooke; 1st Light Cavalry—Lt H M Harris; Poona Horse—Lt R G T Stevenson; 1st Grenadier N I—Lt G W Hinde; 6th Regiment N I—Lt A G P Nutwell; 9th Regiment N I—Lt T R M Macpherson; 12th Regiment N I—Capt W Scott; 16th Regiment N I—Lt F H Blanchard; 20th Regiment N I—and Lt H L Walter.

Centre of Instruction—Mhow.

44th Foot—Lt P Edgcumbe; 68th Foot—Lt W G Mansel; 98th Foot—Lt N R Stewart; 83rd Foot—Lt G A Beresford; 108th Foot—Lt G A Macintire; Brigade Major Nagpoor—Capt E Farmer; 2nd Light Cavalry—Lt W R D Jones; 3rd Light Cavalry—Lt M James; 2nd C I Horse—Lt H A Vincent; 10th Regiment N I—Lt B G Humfrey; Bhopal Battalion—Capt C Rainsford; Erinpoora Irregular Force and Lt C E Wheeler.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Maj C E Basevi (No 4 Baty 6th Brig) to England, overland from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Vety Surgn G Durrant (9th Brig) to England, for 16 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Infantry—Col J G Scott, Comdt 3rd N L I, from the 10th Oct to 11th Dec 1874, to Bombay, in extension, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Lt-Col C T Heathcote, Wing Officer, 12th N I, from the 12th to the 29th Oct 1874, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lt F H E Lucas, Adjt 2nd Sind Horse, from 16th Oct to 25th Dec 1874, to remain in Poona, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgn W E Saunders (in medical charge E Baty 18th Brig R A) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 15).

Military Department.

Col A H Turner, BSC, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Col G R S Burrows, Depy Qr Mr Genl, is appointed to officiate as Qr Mr Genl of the Army until further orders.

The services of Lieut Col J Clements, Depy Asst Comy Genl, first class, are at his own request placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief, from such date as he is relieved of his duties at Aden.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate—Col J A S Faulkner, Bombay Infantry, Comdt. 6th N I.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Dec next—Lieut-Col S Scott, S C, Dist Supt of Police, Poona.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from date of departure in Nov next—Lieut J Grant, S C.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Infantry—Maj Robert Macdonald Chambers, Cadre 5th N L I, to be Lt-Col from the 5th Oct 1874, vice Moniteon, retired.

Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry—Lieut (Brev Capt) William Henry James Stopford to be Capt from the 6th Oct 1874, vice Dick (S C), retired.

Capt (Brev Maj) Stephen William Ogilvie Stevens to be Maj from the 10th Oct 1874, vice Moore (S C), retired.

General List, Cavalry—Lieut (Brev Capt) Charles Willoughby Gabb to be Capt from the 10th Oct 1874, vice Stevens, Cadre 3rd Cavalry, promoted.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Nov next—Col G S A Anderson, S C, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from 1st Nov next—Lieut-Col T M Baumgartner, S C, Political Supt, Akulkote.

The following officiating appointments are made:—

Maj A G F Hogg, Asst Qr Mr Genl, to officiate as Depy Qr Mr Genl.

Capt J Jopp, Staff Officer, Neemuch, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl to complete the Establishment.

The following appointment is made:—

Maj A Wardrop, S C, Offg Asst Adjt Genl, to be Asst Adjt Genl of the Army from the 5th instant, vice Col Carnegy, appointed Comdt, Marine Battalion.

Judicial Department.

The Hon Sir M R Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed one month's privilege leave from 12th Nov next.

Mr Nana Moroji, Third Mag of Police at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty days.

Political Department.

Lieut-Col W G Parr is appointed Political Agent in Kutch, vice Colonel J Black.

Maj P H LeGeyt is confirmed as Political Agent in the Mahikanta.

Maj J W Watson is confirmed as First Asst Political Agent in Kattywar.

Capt C Woodhouse is appointed Second Asst Political Agent in Kattywar, continuing to be temporarily employed on special duty.

Mr N M W Daniell to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, vice the Honourable Mr Herbert.

Mr B M Birdwood to be Joint Judge in the Tanna District, vice Mr Daniell, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat until further orders.

Mr G M Macpherson to be Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona for the detached station of Sholapur, vice Mr Birdwood, and to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, vice Mr Daniell, or until further orders.

Mr E Candeaux to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, vice Col Widdicombe, as soon as Col Wallace takes up his appointment as Actg Coll of Haiderabad.

Mr G Ayerst to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, and to act as Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Sholapur, until the return of Mr M B Baker. On being relieved by Mr. Baker, Mr Ayerst will act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh until further orders.

Mr M B Baker to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna, and act as Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur, vice Mr Macpherson, or until further orders. On Mr Hosking re-joining at Satara, Mr W H Crowe to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan until further orders.

Mr H J Parsons to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna until further orders.

Mr R T Ommanney is appointed Railway Magst, Thull Ghaut, and Cant Mag Deolali.

Mr Ommanney is also appointed to be a Mag of the First Class within the Military Cantonment of Deolali and in the Nasik, Khandesh, and Tanna Districts.

Revenue Department.

Mr F E Candy, [illegible] is allowed an extension for ten days of the privilege leave of [illegible] days granted to him from [illegible].

Mr W H Havelock, Revenue Commr, Southern Division, is allowed a furlough to England for seventeen months from [illegible] proximo. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for two days.

Mr H L Holland, Probationer Asst Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, and Mr F Hatch, Probationary Asst Supt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, are promoted to the grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 13th July last.

Mr H E Jacomb to act as Depy Commr of Customs and Opium at the Presidency from the date of his arrival in Bombay.

Mr J R Arthur, Colr of Satara, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months from [illegible]. He is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty [illegible].

Notifications by the Revenue and Police Commissioners.

Capt W B Wilson delivered over and Mr H Prescott, Dist Police Inspr, received charge of the Office of the Supt of Police, Nasik, on the 1st instant.

Mr J W Robertson delivered over and Mr A K Nairne received charge of the Office of C I and Mag, Tanna, on the [illegible] instant.

Mr A K Nairne delivered over and Mr W Allen received charge of the Office of First Asst Colr and Mag, Tanna, on the 5th instant.

Mr W Allen delivered over and Mr W F Sinclair received charge of the Office of Second Asst Colr and Mag, first class, Tanna, on the 5th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Oct. 19	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Nov. 11	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Oct. 20	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 26	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 26	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 5 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 6 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxembourg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	5 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	3 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday	Oct. 19	Monday	Nov. 23
„	„ 26	„	„ 30
„	Nov. 2	„	Dec. 7
„	„ 9	„	„ 14
„	„ 16	„	„ 21
		„	„ 28

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Tuesday	Oct. 20	Tuesday	Dec. 15
„	Nov. 3	„	„ 29
„	„ 17	„	Jan. 12
„	Dec. 1	„	„ 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Saturday	Nov. 14	Saturday	Dec. 12

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be close, at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates. 7 P.M.		Supplemental dates. 7 P.M.	
Monday	Oct. 26	Monday	Oct. 5
„	Nov. 23	„	Nov. 2
„	Dec. 21	„	„ 30
		„	Dec. 28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Steamers of the Messageries Maritimes for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

NOTICE.—Extra Copies of numbers of the *Gazette* containing accounts of the Hyderabad [illegible] can be obtained from Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Secunderabad, who will also register Subscribers' names for the daily *Bombay Gazette* and the *Overland Summary*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LeFEUVRE—October 13th, at Surat, the wife of the Rev. P. Horton LeFeuvre, Chaplain, of a son.

DEATH.

BAYLIS—October 15th, at Parell, Mary Edith, daughter of Mr. Alfred Baylis, of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Service, aged 15½ years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORROW—October 13th, at No 91 South Road, Cannington, Allahabad, the wife of Mr James Morrow, of a son.

MORRIS—October 12th, at 42, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of R Morris, Esq, of a daughter.

RANKING—October 10th, at Mangalore, the wife of Captain W L Ranking, 34th Regt, C. L. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON—RICKIE—October [illegible], [illegible] by the Rev W Simpson, Chaplain of Bankipore, John Gordon, to Eliza Mary, fourth daughter of John Rickie, Chord Line, E I R.

DEATHS.

INCE—October 9th, at Rawalpindi, Samuel John, the dearly loved child of Dr John Ince, Civil Surgeon, aged 11 months.

STODDARD—October 11th, at Vepery, Madras, Mrs M D Stoddard, relict of the late Captain John Stoddard, H M's 40th Regiment, aged 75 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1874.

Some time ago the Government of India decided that the time had come for subjecting the Code of Civil Procedure to legislative revision. The Code had been years in operation—on trial as it were—and it had from the beginning been contemplated that a greater or less degree of alteration and amendment would sooner or later become necessary. It is almost invariably so with enactments so comprehensive. Their action in practical application suggests to the administrators of justice a variety of desirable and, in some cases, positively requisite changes, inclusive and exclusive—changes generally of a character to respectively enlarge and curtail the text of the statute. These possible emendations are as they arise duly noted in the Home and Legislative Departments, and when their number and importance have become such as to justify legislative action, and there is further a probability that such legislative action will prove sufficing for a long course of years, leave "to introduce a bill to amend" is duly asked for by the legal member of Council. In the preparation of such a corrective, alterative, and in some degree enlarging measure of civil procedure, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse has, it is understood, been for some time engaged. To such labour, at any rate, is the attention of the legal member (assisted by the Legislative Secretary) now being given at Simla. It is said that already such progress has been made that the publication of "the bill to amend" may be looked for, if not within a month or two, at least some time during the course of the ensuing cold weather season of legislation at Calcutta. We are not in a position to sketch the numerous alterations and emendations the amended Code will exhibit, or to do more than place our readers in possession of the substance of opinions current in the most competent and best informed circles concerning that undertaking. The Code, as it stands, is a great feat of legislative labour, quite wondrously well-suited—considering the peculiarity of its origin—to meet the requirements and exigencies of the dispensation of civil justice in a great empire. No mere jurist, however transcendant in ability, could have made it what it is as regards suitability for India; nor, indeed, any number of able jurists, skilled and practised in English law, who had not also had great judicial experience in Indian provinces. Still, after all, the Code is rather an amazing achievement of immense local judicial ability and experience than the regular and finished structure of civil procedure which a law-framer, also approved as a jurisconsult and fully informed of the requirements of the country being legislated for, would turn out. It is in a degree patchy and piecemeal, and, therefore, in cases difficult to construe as a work of reference. Its most able sponsor, indeed its author, though of an eminently legal turn of mind, could have had no overweening respect for the ancient laws of ancient English kings; and yet is his great enactment one which, to thoroughly master its every provision, requires as much study as perhaps the least obvious and most involved and arbitrary of the English statutes. All this Mr. Hobhouse, though neither vain nor "ambitious," aims at rectifying. He has pulled the existing structure to pieces, and without the sacrifice of a single bit of material of worth, and with the addition of much new material furnished by the judiciary at large, essays the construction of an entirely new edifice of Civil Procedure law; which, while in complete consonance with the principles of practical jurisprudential science, shall be as ample and easy of mastery as classic in conception and execution from the jurisconsult's point of view. This recasting, this remodelling of the Code, has, it should be needless to observe, been a work of great and very trying labour. Apart from the mental concentration, the profound attention it must have necessitated, there will also have been that comprehensive observation of the systems of procedure of the other countries, requisite to the discovery of all in them that might with advantage be imported into the procedure of this country. That the law of India is not unlikely to have been thus very greatly enriched, may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Hobhouse welds into his amended Code the whole of the Chapter on "Obligations" of the New York Civil Code, a piece of New World Legislation which has already secured for itself the warm praise and admiration of the chief judicial administrations of Europe. The new Bill thus promises to be of goodly bulk; indeed, voluminous—for it is designed to addend to it all the "forms" indicated in the text, an arrangement which will make it a complete civil procedure guide in one work.

Such changes or innovations as involve the introduction of new or moot principles will, of course, not be *brought forward* until the Bill is under discussion, and even then will mainly *have been previously* considered in Select Committee. There is no saying how few or numerous propositions of the kind there may be. The non-official additional members will probably have some to propose, and it is next to certain that the Government members will make motions of great import. It is even not unlikely that Mr. Hobhouse himself may be found playing the part of a great innovator. It will, it may be assumed, fall to his lot to express the views of the Government of India concerning the advisability of placing a limitation on the rate of interest in the rural districts; for, assuredly, the necessity of such legislative action has been amply pressed on Government, by not only district and other officials of experience and sagacity, but by several of the local Governments. The Government of India, we understand, is well disposed towards such a change in the law. Some time back it sought the opinions of the provincial Governments on the subject, and such responses as up to the present have been received are understood to be strongly in favour of a degree of limitation. The Governments of Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab so hold, as do also the High and Chief Courts of, respectively, the first and third of those provinces. Indeed, a legal limitation of interest practically obtains throughout the Punjab. The Chief Court of the province markedly recommended such to the judiciary, and the existing Code of Civil Procedure has never been extended to the Country of the Five Rivers; having as yet no application in that direction beyond the north-west boundaries of the territories of His Honour at Allahabad.

Then, there are such propositions as that by the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, that when, to the judge trying a civil suit, said suit shall appear to have been unnecessarily and consequently vexatiously instituted, the whole costs shall be [illegible] upon the last-mentioned even though the Court shall give a decree in his favour; as [illegible] the rights of the proprietary [illegible]; and that now [illegible] under [illegible] in the Punjab, viz., that the proprietary and cultivating rights in land are wholly distinct though vested in the same individual; [illegible] the former right may be decreed away in satisfaction of the claim of a mortgagee, the occupancy or mortgagor's right of residence and cultivation still remains intact. We do not desire to imply that these propositions are assured of the support of the Government of India, or even viewed with marked favour by that Government. We but adduce them as exemplifying the general and vast importance of the changes likely to be brought on the legislative *tapis* in connection with the revision or recasting of the law of Civil Procedure. Nor must it be assumed that Mr. Hobhouse's Bill will this year or next session become law. It may be brought forward in January or February in Calcutta, and be immediately referred to a Select Committee; but it is not certain that even the close of 1875 will see it sanctioned as law.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

Yesterday in Poona the Legislative Council read the Wuttundars Bill a third time. The Hon. Mr. Chapman made a statement regarding the measure in which he recapitulated the chief objects which Government sought to effect by its means. One great purpose which he hoped it would serve was the rescuing from destruction of the ancient institution of village service which seemed to be running fast to decay. The Hon. Rao Sahib commented on particular sections of the Bill, and doubted whether the system of joint responsibility in Mhars' wuttuns would work well. After a few remarks from His Excellency the Governor the Bill was passed. The mishap which our correspondent mentioned yesterday in his telegram turns out to have been a more curious affair than was at first supposed. The amended bills, which it was believed had not arrived in Poona from Bombay, were in Poona at the very moment. His Excellency felt compelled to adjourn the Council for want of them. But instead of finding their way to the Legislative Department somebody had sent them to the Irrigation Department! The only excuse offered for this queer mistake is that the said somebody thought the Bills so excessively dry that obviously the Irrigation Department was the best place for them.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 25th September.

It has been considered expedient to give up for the present all further experiments with the so-called fire-balloon, but that they are not thoroughly abandoned is testified by the fact that the machine with its cumbersome apparatus is packed away in one of the Government storehouses at Woolwich. I have lately been at Shoeburyness, and from personal observation I can confirm the reports which have been floating about respecting the numerous unexpected failures of the new Shrapnel shell which was intended for service with the 16-pounder field gun. At one time it was confidently expected that we had *par excellence* the most destructive shell in the world, and so we undoubtedly had, if we could only have timed its bursting to the proper moment; but the number of "prematures" which came under the notice of Colonel Fisher, the Commandant at Shoebury, and of the "Shell Committee," has induced the authorities to [illegible] the manufacture of these particular shells, notwithstanding the very great success which attended the numerous exhaustive (supposed to be) trials which preceded its regular introduction into the service. But what will stand against the crucial trials to which all guns, explosive substances, armour-plates, &c., are exposed at Shoeburyness? I will furnish the reply. Nothing but what is the finest, the strongest, and the best of its kind. There is no doubt, not that I wish to infer anything of a sinister character against this or that individual, that the several hundred rounds which were fired in an experimental way were manufactured in the most careful manner, so that failure was next to an impossibility; but it would seem that, when large quantities came to be turned out of hand, the original nicety could not be maintained. It is an undoubted fact, that the new shell did, for a considerable period, resist the shock of discharge with apparent impunity, when all at once it showed itself only in a small degree superior to the one formerly in use, and great uneasiness in the ordnance mind was the result, as the difficulty which had been supposed to have been overcome presented itself with renewed force. Confidence in the new one being thus destroyed, we are resolved not to be beaten, and all the clever heads to be found among the "Gunners" and their scientific *confreres* at the arsenal are to be put together, so that a remedy may be quickly applied to the defect, which has almost frightened the Shoebury school from its propriety. It has been suggested that the hydraulic squeeze to which the comparatively thin walls of the shell are exposed is too severe. Hence it is believed that the studs might be screwed on and the difficulty would be settled, so says one who thoroughly understands what he says and writes about.

Major-General Sir A. Horsford is regularly in harness as Military Secretary, and, as his chief is no longer an invalid but able and willing to resume the duties of his office, we may now expect that all arrears at the Horse Guards will be rapidly cleared off. The Duke of Cambridge has returned, renewed in health of mind and of body, and will very shortly commence his usual autumnal inspection.

The great military manœuvres in Prussia and in Austria have attracted much attention on this side of the water, and our authorities have despatched some intelligent and otherwise well qualified officers to watch them, and to furnish reports of all that may be worth noticing. The new Cavalry evolutions in the Prussian army are to be specially the objects of attention; but, judging from an account which has been published by a private (but a most capable) writer, they promise to be anything but an improvement upon those which are now proposed to be changed or abandoned. For example, in one of the late sham fights which took place, a heavy body of cavalry was *ordered to attack and take some* guns which were supported by infantry. Uhlans, heavy and other dragoons, were lanced against the artillery, the fire of which combined with that of the riflemen would, in real warfare, have annihilated the horsemen, was, when the "cease firing" sounded, and announced by the umpires to be victorious. In short, nothing living could have lived before the murderous discharges under similar circumstances, supposing that the Krupp batteries had been loaded with shot and shell. I have not seen more than a brief account of this attempt on a new system to take, perhaps, the most powerful guns in existence by a rapid flank movement of cavalry. The affair, however, was one only of an experimental character, and was one, moreover, no man in possession of his ordinary senses would have attempted to adopt before a real enemy.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will, at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other garrison towns which he may decide on visiting after his late experiences abroad, doubtless be struck with the miniature battalions which will turn out for his inspection; but what there will be will be composed of good stuff, notwithstanding the deliberate opinion of the military correspondent of a London daily paper, who asserts that the English private soldier is inferior in *physique* and in other respects to the rank and file of the great German army. I am not prepared to argue the point with him, as I consider the mode of recruiting for the British army to be as bad as any that could be devised, and for producing a really good *intelligent* fighting man give me the one by which the German Confederation year by year reinforces the *horde*—and I use the expression, without the most remote desire of giving offence—which, I believe, are yet destined to work for good in the world. As one instance of the "trash" with which we have to deal in England, I may mention that only the other day one George Smith was brought up charged with having deserted from the Royal Artillery and having made away with his "kit," when it was discovered that the scamp had tried the dodge upon at least four other regiments, and the amount he had succeeded in defrauding the public of during a very brief career (he was only twenty-three years of age) was about [illegible] £20. As a thousand fellows might have pursued the same course with equal impunity, you can readily imagine what a profitable field there is open in this country for the [illegible] rogue. Nothing of the kind could occur anywhere else but in this land of ours, and I feel sure that, at the moment I am writing, as harvest operations and hop-picking are over, many "George Smiths" are in the field. How often do I regret that the "cat" can no longer claw [illegible] such worthless scoundrels, who were only kept in *terrorem* while they knew that drummers and buglers were ever ready [illegible] besides their ordinary occupation.

John Pettman, a genius in his way, died suddenly last week at Shooter's Hill. Many of our readers may have recollected him at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, where he occupied the position of superior foreman. He was the inventor of the "Pettman fuse" for land and sea service shells. That his invention was of value is proved by the gift of £1,200 voted to him by Parliament some ten years ago. He was only fifty years of age when cut off by an attack of apoplexy. His funeral took place on the 23rd inst., and, although the weather was very stormy, there were at least one thousand persons present at the interment. Such a mark of respect was never before paid to an "arsenal foreman." He was a good citizen and a valuable public servant, and he has left this world full, if not of years, of honour and respect.

Now, in reference to another "public servant" who, in all human probability, will take his departure from this world full, neither of years, honour nor respect: one Thomas Smith, who lately in the most cruel and dastardly manner shot his superior officer, Captain Dent Bird. I may say that a most useful Act of Parliament has been brought into operation in his case, as he has been removed from Winchester, where he would have lain until next December, to Newgate, where he will be tried at the Old Bailey October Sessions. The Act was passed specially to meet such cases as this of Smith's. He would have been tried this week, but his solicitors declared that they were not prepared to go before a jury; so with that love of fair play, which even when dealing with the most cold-blooded murderer is inherent in the English mind, the required time was conceded to the friends of the prisoner—Messrs. Pook and Son of Greenwich.

London is duller if possible now than ever it was at this season of the year, and the few people who confess to be in town have little else to do than to fly canards of the heaviest character: in short, they are too unwieldy to bag by the knowing ones, but they are greedily seized on by the "greenhorns" who contrive to "stow them away. For example, one has been flying about with a report that six Colonels of the Royal Artillery were about to retire. This is not the case. I for one only wish that it were true, for the sake of the senior subalterns who now date their commissions from the year 1860; but, if the officers of the Artillery have reason to complain, what can be said for the poor Marines? the senior of whom is 34 years of age, and entered the service in 1859! Yet for one vacancy either in the Artillery or in the Marines there are at least twenty applicants. All this is owing to our redundant population, and the love of the rising generation for the profession of arms.

I have heard of a wonderful boot, which has been brought under the notice of the authorities at the War Department. It is neat, comfortable, and [illegible] to be used either by the foot or horse soldier. The inventor is sanguine of its success, and [illegible] that if adopted it will save the country many thousands per annum, and, what is more, will [illegible] ease and comfort to the wearer. I will give further particulars in my next.

The experiments with [illegible] breech-loader [illegible] are still on the *tapis*.

QUOTATIONS READY MADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In furnishing information to a schoolmaster's enquiry in your to-day's issue, I beg to state that there is a work entitled "Treasury of Thoughts from Shakespeare," in which he can find, arranged analytically and alphabetically, texts on [illegible], conscience, fame, love, &c., &c. The book may be had of any bookseller in Bombay.

Bombay, 14th October. M. K. MARATHE.

AUSTRALIAN GUM TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly oblige me, if you have any spare space in your paper, by inserting the following account of the different Australian gum trees, as I am in hopes that it may be the means of inducing the Government to experimentalise with these trees in this country?

Eucalyptus.—The gigantic gum trees, stringy barks, and other timbers of the Australian and Tasmanian forests, constitute this genus of Myrtaceæ, of which between one hundred and one hundred and fifty are described, though, owing to the widely different appearances assumed by individual trees at different periods of growth, it is extremely difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of their number. Australia is the head-quarters of the genus, numerous species being distributed throughout all parts of that continent; several are also found in Tasmania, where they form extensive forests; and a few extend as far north as Timor and the Molucca Islands. The majority of them are trees, some growing to an immense height, and having proportionately thick trunks. Their leaves are of a thick leathery texture, always quite entire, very variable in shape. In young plants they are always opposite, but they generally become alternate as the plants get older, and their stalks then acquire a peculiar twist, so that the leaves present their edges to the branches. The flowers grow from the angles between the leaves and stem, and are either solitary or in clusters; calyx is hard and woody, and separates into two pieces, the upper of which resembles a lid or cover, and falls away in a single piece when the flower opens, carrying along with it the corolla which is intimately combined with it, while the lower is persistent, and bears very numerous stamens, which form a fringe around its summit. The fruit is closely enveloped in the woody calyx. The Australian colonists distinguish many of the trees of this genus by characters derived from the bark; some having smooth, others rough or cracked bark; some are solid (iron bark); while others are fibrous (stringy-bark); and, finally, in some species the bark scales off in flakes, either from the whole tree or from the upper part only. They are also called *Gum trees*, in consequence of the quantity of gum that exudes from their trunks. The timber is *exceedingly valuable*, and is in common use in our Australian and Tasmanian colonies. In the latter, the three following species yield the best quality of timber, namely *E. Globulus*, the blue gum; *E. Gigantea*, the stringy-bark; and *E. Amygdalena*, the peppermint tree. But of these the first mentioned is considered the most valuable, although the stringy bark attains the largest size. Trees of the latter species have been felled, measuring upwards of three hundred feet high by one hundred feet in girth at a yard from the ground. The blue-gum timber is greatly used by colonial shipbuilders, also by mill-wrights, carpenters, and implement-makers, and by engineers in the construction of works requiring beams of great span; it is exceedingly strong and very durable. A plank of the swamp-gum, forwarded to the International Exhibition of 1862, measured 230 feet in length. For some particulars as to the strength of the timber of these gum trees, see Gardener's Chronicle 1862—571.

Among other interesting products of this genus, we may briefly mention that many species yield a red resinous juice, which hardens into a substance resembling kino, and possessing powerful astringent qualities.—*E. Gunni*, the Tasmanian cider-tree, yields a cool refreshing liquid, from wounds made in its bark during the spring. A saccharine substance resembling officinal manna exudes from *E. Mannifera* and other species; *E. piperita* yields an essential oil; and the large flakes of bark obtained from several of the species are used by the aborigines for making huts, canoes, &c.

[illegible]

PORT [illegible]

An extraordinary meeting of the holders of the Port [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SEASON REPORTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING [illegible] OCTOBER 1874.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri gauge on [illegible] fallen to 11 feet 7 inches. [illegible] Rabi sowings in progress. Fever prevalent.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvest progressing. Crops decidedly good. Nights very cold. Fever very prevalent.

[illegible]

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereinafter named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the [illegible] year of Victoria, Chapter XXI, [illegible]

[illegible]

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LATE[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]CHESS

[illegible]

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, [illegible]

[illegible]

ADEN, 13th October.

[illegible] with outward English [illegible] to-day at noon, and the [illegible] sailed from here at 2 this [illegible]

[illegible] with the Political Resident on [illegible] to-day.

[illegible] Brazil is going immediately to Santander, where some of his wife's family are at present residing.

The [illegible] gentlemen have been appointed by the Governor in Council Commissioners to [illegible] under the Steam Boilers Inspection Act [illegible] of 187[illegible]:—Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., [illegible] Hawkins, and Mr. [illegible] H. B. Barton, [illegible]. The Commission will last for two years from the date of its appointment on the 19th instant. Also the undermentioned have been [illegible] committee for examining the qualifications of [illegible] for examination under the said Act:—Mr. [illegible] Lows, President, and Mr. J. Frazer and the Inspector under the Act, Members. The functions of the committee will likewise be for two years from the above named date.

The Bishop of Madras has recently held an ordination at Trichinopoly. We are told that thirteen candidates presented themselves for examination, all "Tinnevelly men," and all [illegible] designated for work in Tinnevelly: Eleven of them belong to the C. M. S., and two to the S. P. G., these latter being ordained for work in Tanjore. All the candidates [illegible], but the [illegible] of one of the S. P. G. men [illegible] having arrived from England, his ordination was postponed until December, and the remaining twelve were accepted, six for Deacon's Orders, and six for Priest's Orders, and they were duly ordained on the morning of the 7th instant.

House robberies, we are told, have so increased at Bangalore of late as to have become the general topic of conversation; several robberies, indeed, occur weekly in that station, and we hear of sums varying from seven hundred to one thousand rupees being abstracted from the houses of inhabitants without a trace of the money or the thieves coming to the knowledge of the police, or of the unlucky losers. It is thought that these robberies are perpetrated by servants, or that servants are implicated in them, for it is a matter of common remark that coin, jewelry, plate, etc., is invariably taken from places where no outside thief would suppose such property to be concealed, and is disposed of with a facility that would lead to the supposition that there is an organised system of burglary established in Bangalore."

A correspondent discourses of Darjeeling to the *Englishman*. He says:—"Some disappointment has been caused by the postponement of Lord Northbrook's visit to this station; but as the opening up and 'development' of the trade with High and Central Asia, through the Chola Pass, in connection with the approaching Northern Bengal Railway, will necessitate his presence in British Sikkim before long, his visit, it is thought, cannot be much longer deferred. That this visit is anxiously looked for it cannot be denied, for it is believed that it will be the precursor of a great future for these hitherto neglected mountains, in which are to be found all the elements necessary to reconcile exile in the East. But whether Darjeeling will ever become the summer residence of the Governor-General of India is a question difficult to answer now, though time will of course solve it."

We (*Englishman*) understand that the application, made by Mr. Lowe on behalf of Mr. Stevens, that a portion of the expense to which he had been put for his defence in the case in which he with two others stood charged with murder at the last Criminal Sessions, has not been granted, as the fund alluded to by Mr. Low ceased to exist [illegible] years ago. We believe the only fund now under the control of the Clerk of the Crown is one for the purpose of encouraging prosecutors in criminal cases by defraying their expenses or [illegible]sating them for losses sustained. [illegible] of the Calcutta Landholders' [illegible] it is said, decided to take up [illegible] with the view of laying it [illegible] and calling for an enquiry [illegible] of the police in Assam and of [illegible] responsible for the prosecution of [illegible]. It is also stated that Messrs. [illegible] and Co. will open a subscription [illegible], as Mr. Stevens' agents.

A correspondent writes from Upper Sind, under date [illegible] instant, to a Kurrachee paper:—The late Hindoo high priest of Sukkur has been in durance for some time in the jail at Shikarpore, in view to his sanity or otherwise being proved by the Civil Surgeon there. He has become a convert to Mahomedanism, and the Hindoo population are clamorous for his release, stating that ample time has been allowed the Civil Surgeon to come to a decision on the above point, and that the priest should be allowed to return to the religion of his forefathers, or adopt the new one. It seems he is attached to the latter, as being in reason and common sense preferable to the former. The Hindoos complain that the Moulvee who brought about the conversion should be punished for not obtaining permission of the magisterial authorities before instructing the priest and winning him over to the faith of Islam. There is every reason to believe that the Hindus will attempt a rescue of the priest if he choose Islamism, and that a row will take place between them and the Mahomedans.

[illegible] correspondent, writing in September, [illegible] our forces in India are:—

[illegible]—British, 652 officers; 11,65[illegible] non-commissioned officers and men; Native—1 European; 795 non-commissioned officers and men.

[illegible]—British—282 officers, 4,[illegible]98 non-commissioned officers and men. Native—43 Europeans, 18,558 non-commissioned officers and men.

[illegible] Sappers.—351 officers, 208 Europeans, [illegible] non-commissioned officers and men.

[illegible]—British officers, 1,650; 44,312 non-commissioned officers and men. Native—136 Europeans; 101,110 non-commissioned officers and men.

It will be seen that there are no "officers" under the heading "Native Cavalry" and "Native Infantry." The reason is that in the Native Army officers do not belong, as in the British Army and as they formerly did in the Native Army, to the regiments but to the Staff Corps and local lists, from which they are taken as required for service with native corps. These officers numbered when the last lists were made up—Staff Corps, 2,357; Indian Army Official List, 593. Under the head "Europeans" are included medical officers attached to native corps, European non-commissioned officers, men of the Sappers, and any men of European descent (of whom there are a few) serving in the Native Army.

The cost of the war of 1870, according to an article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, was comparatively small. On the part of France it amounted to £371,000,000, to which 173,000,000 may be added as the value of the ceded territory. The amount spent by Germany was, of course, less, the troops operating in the enemy's country, no towns having to be victualled, and the commissariat being much better managed than with [illegible]

The Viceroy will, we hear, take a month's complete rest from work at Hazaribaugh, in obedience to medical advice.

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Chief Commissioner of British [illegible], will revisit Calcutta on official duty in December if not earlier.

The names of twenty one convicts, with one exception under life sentences, who have escaped from Port Blair between the 6th of May and the 17th of August of the current year, are published in the *Government Gazette*, and a reward of one hundred rupees is offered by Government for information leading to the recapture of each convict.

Sir Douglas Forsyth's Yarkund curiosities, illustrative of the ethnology of the regions he visited, will, we are told, be sent shortly to South Kensington. Ultimately, however, the collection is destined for the Indian Museum. The late Dr. Stoliczka's collection, at present at Simla, goes to the Asiatic Society and the Geological Museum at Calcutta.

Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., Governor-General's Agent Rajpootana, proceeds on leave in infirm health. Mr. A. C. Lyall, the Home Secretary, will officiate for Colonel Pelly in Rajpootana. Mr. A. Howell, from the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, will officiate as Home Secretary. The salary of the latter post is now only Rs. 3,500; that of the Rajpootana Agency is Rs. 4,166 a month.

[illegible]—"General [illegible] Johnson may not be destined to stay very long in England after all. He is spoken of by people, whose [illegible] in matters of this kind are apt to [illegible]

[illegible] appointment. Surgeon Major Farnell will fill Dr. Smith's place as Physician, General Hospital, and Surgeon [illegible] will take charge of the Eye Infirmary. Dr. VanSomeren, it is believed, proceeds to Bangalore, but only for a time.

A Spanish paper, the *Iberia*, says that the ex-Duke of Parma, Count di Caserta, and Count di Bari have held a family council in Spain with Don Carlos, and decided that the latter shall be regarded as the sole representative of the four branches of the House of Bourbon, with presumptive rights to the throne of France. This statement is contradicted in a Carlist despatch received in Paris. The Treaty of Utrecht, it says, excludes the Spanish branch from the French succession, as long as they maintain their right to the Spanish throne.

The Paris *Moniteur* states that Marshal Serrano offered the Golden Fleece to Prince Bismarck, and the German Chancellor, while declin[illegible] distinction, added that he hoped to [illegible]

[illegible] state, after going [illegible] evidence for the prosecution, found that Charles Martin—the boy said to be kidnapped from the guardianship of his mother, Mrs. Maria Martin—was above fourteen years of age, and the Mussulman defendants were thereupon discharged. Mrs. Tapley and her truant brother have been [illegible] taken back to their mother's house, and it is hoped that their inclination to embrace Mahomedanism has given place to better feelings.

A fact noticed by the *Ceylon Observer* affords food for reflection. Our contemporary tells us that last year the Ceylon Government Railway, of about [illegible] miles in length, yielded a clear surplus of £147,000 of profit: after providing for interest and sinking fund about £50,000 fell to the general revenue of the Colony. In 187[illegible] it is not unlikely that Government may receive £110,000 clear from this source of revenue, and it is beyond dispute that the proposed railway extensions to Matale, Dimpola, but especially Uva, would add considerably to this handsome income.

The Agra paper tells us that on Monday morning the passengers to Jeypore by the opening [illegible]

A St. Petersburg paper complains of the prevalence of brigandage, remarking that in this respect Russia stands below even [illegible] Italy. The brigands are mostly escaped prisoners, and it is urged that the Government should [illegible] energetic measures, and that the whole population of an infested district should [illegible]. The correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* observes that the root of the evil is the ill-judged laxity with which criminals are treated. Prisoners are entertained with readings and lectures, and those sent to Siberia are popularly termed "unfortunates," money being collected for them in the street. Amenities are [illegible] for the criminal which the honest [illegible]. This indulgence is shared by [illegible], and, added to the parsimony of the law [illegible], makes escape tolerably easy. [illegible] people complain when, as frequently happens, [illegible] an honest man is robbed and killed by a [illegible], not seeing that they are themselves to blame. The insecurity and mismanagement [illegible] often lead to scenes of violence; the newspapers constantly report instances of this. At Odessa three notorious criminals were allowed to play a game of chance with a convict, and on luck turning in his favour they murdered him and absconded. At Lelitschev the keeper thoughtlessly removed [illegible] prisoners' fetters, when they, seizing their opportunity, disarmed him and escaped to the neighbouring woods.

On the examinations for the Civil Service of India 1873 the Commissioners report as follows:—At the open competition held in April 1873, for the Civil Service of India, 204 candidates were examined, out of whom 35 were selected. The final examination of candidates selected in 1871 took place in May and June. Thirty-six candidates passed this examination, and were appointed to the Civil Service, including two belonging to the previous years, who having been prevented by illness from attending the examination in 1872, were permitted by the Secretary of State in Council to present themselves in 1873. One candidate failed to obtain our certificate of qualification and consequently lost his appointment. Two open competitions were held in July 1872 and July 1873, for admission to the Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. On each occasion fifty candidates were selected out of a total of 174 competitors examined in 1872, and 153 in 1873. Two examinations were held in November 1872, and November 1873, for appointments in the India forest service. At the first, out of a total of 31 competitors 4 candidates were selected for training in France, and 4 for training in Germany. At the second, two appointments only were offered, and the total number of candidates examined was 18. The total number of candidates examined by us during the period under review in connection with the Indian services is 643; which being added to the numbers already stated with reference to the other services, civil and military, makes up an aggregate of 25,322.

A Norwegian paper is relating a tale of an almost miraculous preservation. The captain of the schooner Amazon, of Stavanger, recently arrived at Bergen with a cargo of salt, reports that in passing the British Channel he had the opportunity of saving a British lad of 15 under very peculiar circumstances. The Amazon was about 12 geographical miles from the British shore, when the captain thought he observed through his telescope something floating on the water. He altered his course so as to get nearer and soon discovered that it was a small boat, in which a lad was lying fast asleep. The shouting from the schooner did not awaken him, but when a small log was thrown over into the boat he awoke with a sudden start: an end of line was thrown to him, and he was just able to fasten it when he swooned, and had to be carried on board the vessel. In the boat nothing was found but a pair of oars and a Bible. The lad when brought back to life and strength by the tender care shown to him, gave the following account of his fate:—He was sitting on the shore, reading his Bible, when some of his companions came down to him and taunted him with the manner in which he spent his leisure time. To escape from their banter he got into a boat, and kept on reading, when suddenly he discovered, to his great dismay, that his persecutors had cut the line and left his frail boat to the power of the quickly-running ebb. He tried to use the oars, but struggled in vain against wind and water, and, as a dense fog set in, he soon lost sight of land. After several hours of alternate struggle and powerless despair he fell asleep, and sleep remained, in fact, his only comfort against hunger, cold and the deep pangs of his isolation during the three days and two nights which he had spent in his frail boat when he was at last seen and saved. Unhappily, neither the name of the lad nor of the place where his parents live is given. The name of the captain of the Amazon is Thomsen.

THE FLOOD IN THE KISTNA.

(*Madras Mail Correspondent.*)

BEZWARAH, 8th Oct. 1874.

After the short account I sent you a week ago was written, the Kistna water rapidly subsided 10 feet, and the people began to make things right again. For about a week they suffered much for want of shelter and food. Many built huts with bamboos, and thatched them with straw. It might be thought that those who suffered from having their houses built within the river dyke would be glad to re-build them outside. No. Their ancestors lived for centuries in those places, and they won't, if they can help it, remove the village site three or four hundred yards even. For years back the villages might be protected by a bund for their particular benefit. The Engineer insisted that the best way was to remove all villages to the outside of the river dyke. It is to be hoped that these villages having been the subject of official consideration for several years, will not be allowed to be re-built within the dyke. The villagers naturally objected to pulling down and removing their houses, but now the houses are down, the authorities ought to insist on the villagers substituting a site on the outside of the bund. Moreover, if the village is within the bund, the cattle must be always crossing it, and making weak places in it, and when a flood comes these are the places where the dyke gives way. The river burst through not at Woloor, but at Woloor-paliam two miles higher up the river, and covered a large area of country, bearing away about one mile of the Masulipatam canal bund, which lies about two miles from and parallel to the river. The canal is not, however, very seriously damaged, and it is expected that in a few days traffic will be resumed. The irrigation is not interfered with, and that is all Government care about, for the traffic, however convenient to the public, makes next to nothing in the shape of money return. I suppose a large amount of the country that was submerged being rice fields, cannot have suffered much from being a few days under water, for as the water spreads out it becomes still, and the currents are only here and there. There might well be great concern about the Divi Talook, for in small floods it suffers more or less. The reason that a great catastrophe has not occurred, must be I suppose because when once the water burst its bounds, it spread over so great an area. It cannot have both lateral [illegible]

BOMBAY.

[illegible] of a large quantity of [illegible] property [illegible] yesterday afternoon [illegible] Police.

[illegible].—One Khanjee Bhima yesterday reported the loss of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 36, while walking along the Musjid Bunder Road.

The case of Meer Bauker Ally v. T. C. Hope, now pending in the Session Judge's Court at Surat, has been adjourned until the 14th November.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday, one Mahomed Ismel Shao was charged with theft to the value of Rs. 150, and committed to the next Criminal Sessions.

Petty Sessions.—At this Court, which sat yesterday, a Chinaman was convicted of smuggling opium, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 158, which amounted to double the value of the opium.

Accident in the Harbour.—Prows Nos. 3396 and 4536, laden each with 200 bags of wheat, the property of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, sank alongside the s.s. Hydaspes at about 11 p.m. the day before yesterday.

House-breaking and Theft.—One Sorabjee Nusserwanjee reported to the police that his shop at Bazaar Gate Street was broken into on the night of Tuesday last, and Rs. 500 stolen from his strong-box. A man who slept at the door of complainant's shop on that night has been arrested on suspicion.

Attempted Suicide.—One Mahadeojee Bhugwan was yesterday removed to the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital suffering from the effects of a dose of arsenic which he had administered to himself in consequence of a quarrel which he had with some friends at Chuckla. The man is doing well.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 5th October 1874, Rs. 36,95,477; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 503; balance, Rs. 36,94,974.—There are in addition 57,275 rupees' worth of Silver Bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint Vaults, and awaiting assay.

Goculdas Tejpall Hospital.—During the last fortnight, that is from the opening of the hospital up to date, about 600 persons received medicines and medical advice. The daily average of applicants was about one hundred. There are at present, thirty indoor patients, of whom 17 are Hindus, 6 Mahomedans, 4 Parsees, and 3 Christians. The female ward contains 6 patients.

A Wrestling Match.—At the Surat railway station, on the 7th instant, a much-talked of wrestling match came off between an athlete of Baroda named Syed and a Seedee named Roojoo. About 5,000 people had collected to see the match. Roojoo's party claimed the victory for him, but the other party charged him with biting Syed in the contest, and the issue, therefore, remains uncertain, probably to be decided at a future date.

Fallen from the Clouds.—An Oordoo paper called the *Aftab-i-Punjab* (the Sun of the Punjab) hears that Mr. Johnson, joint magistrate of Ladakh, has communicated the following curious intelligence to the Maharaja of Cashmere:—"Thirty men have suddenly turned up here in a body. They have ears like those of hares; they are extraordinarily tall; and their entire aspect is frightful. They speak a language resembling Sanscrit, but it is wholly unintelligible. When questioned whence they came, the only intelligible [illegible] they can give is that they have come [illegible] clouds."

[illegible]ant.—A P[illegible] in the employ of [illegible], we understand, in [illegible] trusted [illegible] carrying on a [illegible] by which the [illegible] aforesaid Parsee trade[illegible] spirits turn out to have [illegible] bricks having been substitut[illegible] bottles of spirits.—*Sind [illegible]*

Validity of Votes by Proxy.—[illegible] plaint recently filed in the High Court, [illegible] says:—An important point concerning the interests of shareholders of joint stock companies will shortly be decided in the High Court in the case of the Bombay Press Company. The point is—whether a shareholder can give his vote by proxy to another person after he has sold his share. Of late the system of giving votes by proxies has much extended in Bombay, and its chief aim generally is the attainment of some private object. In the case of the Bombay Press Company an objection has been raised to allow these proxies to be counted as votes, and some anxiety is felt as to what the decision of the High Court would be. The directors state that in order to succeed in their endeavours to get the management of the company into their hands, certain parties bought a large number of shares, the consequence of which was that the price of the shares went up from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,800. They therefore refuse to recognise the validity of votes for shares so purchased. On Monday when the poll was taken the directors refused to take votes for 114 proxies, on which account an application has been made to the High Court for a settlement of this point. The directors state that they are informed that these proxies are from shareholders who have sold their interest in the concern. According to the Joint Stock Companies' Act only those shareholders are duly qualified to vote whose names have been standing on the register of shareholders for three months at least. For the other side it is fairly contended that the right of votes should be given to those persons whose names have been standing on the register for three months, no matter whether they have disposed of their shares or not, as they are held liable to all risks till the shares are transferred. It is said that this is the first time such a question will be mooted in the High Court.

The Weather at Poona.—A heavy storm passed over Poona on Tuesday evening, afterwards rain fell in torrents accompanied with thunder and lightning: rain continued to fall during the night. Heavy rain has fallen on the Ghauts, and yesterday it was very cloudy and gave promise of a further downpour. In the afternoon about a quarter to four o'clock the strongest shower, perhaps, of the season, swept over us. In the course of an hour and a half's time the several tanks, &c., were almost brimfull, and even the roads were flooded. We regret to add that two children were swept away by the powerful current near the Convent, one of whom, a girl, was killed, and the other a boy, miraculously saved from a watery grave. The nullahs which in former times used to be kept clean have not for the last three years been looked to, especially the one running from the Sir Jamsetjee's Fire Temple to the Civil Lines, the consequence of which was that the compounds of several bungalows were inundated by the rush of water from the nullah into them, and gardens, &c., much damaged. We trust the authorities will now look to this. A cry has been raised by the cultivators that as it is the bajree has been damaged to some extent, and should the rain continue to fall these crops will be totally ruined. As we are now in the middle of October we should have had dry weather, instead of which we have abundance of rain.—*Poona Observer.*

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Wednesday, the 13th October, was 309, being 1 more than in the preceding week, 6 more than the total of the week ending 14th October 1873, and 6 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 284 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	[illegible]lation by [illegible]sus of 1872.	[illegible]ll-pox.	[illegible]	[illegible]lera.	[illegible]vous System.	[illegible]p. System.	[illegible]estive System.	[illegible]dents and violence.	[illegible]al.	[illegible]al births ex[illegible] still-born.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following statement shows the number of deaths [illegible] different [illegible]:—

[illegible]	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous system.	Resp. system.	Digestive system.	Accidents and violence.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total births of each race.
Buddhist—Jain, &c.	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	21	13
Brahmans	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	19	5
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhattia	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Hindoos of other castes	...	40	1	28	8	16	2	141	139
Hindoo Out-caste	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	18	21
Mussulmans	...	24	...	6	8	6	...	73	54
Parsees	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	14	37
Jew	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...
Native-Christian	...	7	...	...	1	3	...	15	7
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
European	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	3
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	[illegible]	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	91	1	43	22	[illegible]	4	309	284
Corresponding week '73	...	104	1	38	29	34	4	303	268

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual general meeting of members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday at noon at the Chamber's office, Graham's Building, Mr. E. Lord, of Messrs. Lyon and Co., in the chair.

Mr. Gordon, the Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the report of the committee, which had been circulated, was taken as read.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, before vacating the office to which you were good enough to appoint me some time since, I will now, in accordance with the usual custom, briefly touch on a few of the most important subjects which have engaged the attention of your committee during the past year. First in order is the question relating to the import duties on Manchester cotton goods. Since the meeting that was held at the end of November last on the subject, your committee have not thought it desirable to resume discussion on the subject again owing to the difficulty that the Government of India was placed in with regard to the recent Famine. But as that calamity is now happily at an end, I hope that an opportunity will be given to our new committee before long to take some steps with regard to these import duties towards their abolition. The tax appears to me to have now become protective to the local industry—the cotton spinning and weaving companies of Bombay and to similar concerns that have been started in other parts of India. And I need scarcely add that an import tax, when it becomes a protective one, is unsound in principle, because in the first place, to a very great extent, it then does away with the object originally intended; and, in the second place, all trades should be self-supporting. Those which are not so, it appears to me, are not in a healthy and sound condition, and ought, therefore, to be allowed to die a natural death. Again, a protective tax is unjust in practice, because it cuts away from the masses, for the benefit of the few, the advantages which, without it, would accrue from a healthy competition between importers and the local manufacturers. I think, gentlemen, you will agree with me that if this import tax were abolished, the merchants would not benefit by it, but the people would, as competition between importers and local manufacturers would most certainly cause a reduction in prices to the extent of the import duty that is now levied; and therefore that difference, instead of going into the pockets of the importers, would go into the pockets of the people. Not that I consider, in bringing forward this question now, that local industry is one that requires any aid of this kind, because my opinion is the other way. Looking at the large dividends which these spinning and weaving companies have been paying of late, especially the well-managed concerns, the industry is, I think, very well able to take care of itself, though no doubt those gentlemen, who are engaged in it, will have no objection whatever to having the import duty continued. I therefore trust, as I said in my opening remarks, that our new committee will have an opportunity shortly of bringing the matter before a general meeting of members of the Chamber, with a view to getting this duty [illegible] the question of [illegible] between Ahmedabad and [illegible] say, is [illegible] very [illegible] communi[illegible] been railway communication [illegible] therefore, had this matter under [illegible] consideration during the last year, and on several [illegible] have addressed the Government of Bombay, urging the completion of this line as soon as possible. Our first letter on the subject was written on the 20th December 1873, and again on the 21st July 1874. We also addressed Sir Lewis Pelly, the Governor General's agent in Rajpootana, asking for any information with which he could supply us, and he very kindly replied, immediately after the receipt of our letter, giving us some very valuable particulars as to how matters stood up to that time. Amongst these, in para 6 of the latter, he stated:—"The Survey of the proposed line between Ajmere and Ahmedabad has been completed by Mr. Collett, and the location of the line determined with the exception of some 20 miles, which have to be again examined next working season. The plans and estimates will be submitted for the orders of the Government of India, it is hoped, before the end of the present year." Immediately after that a copy of a letter which had been addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay was received by your committee, to the effect that the Government of India was in expectation of receiving, at an early date, the results of the survey on the subject of the extension of the railway line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, together with the estimates of the Rajpootana Railway, and that when these were got, no time would be lost in giving the subject consideration. Your committee, however, thinking it well to keep the ball rolling, and knowing that the opinion of the Chamber was unanimously in favour of this line, addressed a memorial lately to the Governor General, fully pointing out the great advantages which would accrue if this line were made, and the desirability of commencing with it as soon as possible. The reasons we gave in the memorial were such as I have already referred to. We also touched upon the question, being encouraged to do so by the change of policy which we had observed in the Government of India of late, of the broad-gauge system. The proposed line between Ahmedabad and Rajpootana would, if made on the broad gauge, be of great political as well as commercial importance to the country, especially as far as Pahlunpore, because from about that point it is proposed that a branch line shall proceed to connect at Hyderabad in Sind; and it would be of very great importance, if troops were at any time called from Bombay to that part of the country, that they should be able to proceed by rail from Bombay and join the Hyderabad Railway without having to be put to the great inconvenience of changing, which would certainly be necessary in the event of the line between the places I have named being on the narrow gauge system. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, I was also glad to see, a short time ago, had taken this matter in hand by addressing a memorial to the Secretary of State, pointing out in similar terms to ours the great advantages which would accrue to the country by having this line, so we may hope that we shall get it before long. It may now be merely a question of waiting a few months till these surveys referred to in the Government of India's letter have been received. The next question is that of general manifests. Shortly after the Suez Canal had been opened, steamers coming out here, wishing to have greater despatch than sailing ships had been having, commenced landing cargoes immediately on arrival through their agents handing in general manifests signed by them as sole consignees. I don't think, however, it is necessary for me to go into this matter fully, as the correspondence with Government on the subject has been circulated among the members, but it is a matter of great importance that every despatch should be given to steamers both in discharging [illegible]

[illegible]tion which we had here a short time ago at a public meeting on the question of acceleration. Although it was not successful yet it was of some use, I think, as it will no doubt prepare the official mind for the change that must inevitably take place when the fresh contract is made for carrying mails between Europe and the East. The Government of India and the Government of Bombay, the Chambers of the East, and many of the Chambers of the large cities in England and Scotland, have shown that they are all very anxious for this acceleration, and will no doubt do all they possibly can to assist in getting it whenever the English postal authorities come to make their next contract. We shall, however, have to commence pressing for the change in good time—say about three years—before the present contract expires, which is on 1st February 1880, when it ceases if 24 months' notice to that effect shall have been given by either party. With the united action of the various Chambers here and at home, and the assistance which the Government of India and the Government of Bombay will give us, I think we may feel sure that our reasonable request will be listened to. There is another question which has been brought before us recently—the railway carting agency. A letter dated 31st July 1874, numerously signed by European and native merchants, and received by us on the 29th August 1874, asked for a public meeting to be convened to discuss this question, very great grievances being pointed out, all which you are, I think, more or less aware of, as they have been fully ventilated in the columns of the daily papers. Your committee, however, did not think it necessary to call a meeting on the subject, as before the receipt of the letter, the correspondence which had passed between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India had appeared in the daily papers, and from the last letter from the Government of Bombay it was seen that it was intended, before the expiration of the present carting agency contracts that these grievances should be carefully considered and the best course adopted. Your committee thought it was rather late in the day to take up the matter after this information from the Government had appeared, and especially as Mr. LeMesurier seemed quite to agree with the view taken by the mercantile community that there were grievances; and, I think, he also considered that the agency might be altogether abolished. With regard, however, to another part of the letter referring to insufficient space for goods at the Railway stations, your committee asked the native merchant who had sent in the letter to be good enough to give them any information which he could on the subject, with a view to calling a meeting hereafter, if necessary, to discuss that part of the question and take such steps as might be considered best in trying to get greater accommodation. We have not yet received a reply to that letter, but it may come shortly, and no doubt our new committee will be very glad to take the matter in hand. There are various other matters that have come before your committee, but I don't think it is necessary here to touch upon them, as they have all fully appeared in the annual report circulated a short time ago. (Applause.)

Proposed by Mr. Brandenburg, of Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co., and seconded by Mr. Poole, of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.,—That the report of the committee, that has been circulated, be received with thanks, and printed for general information together with the documents therein referred to, and that the members of the retiring committee do now receive the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to its interests during the year of office now expired.

Proposed by Mr. Ewing, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and seconded by Mr. MacIver, of Messrs. Wallace and Co.,—That the following gentlemen be appointed the committee for the ensuing year:—Mr. D. Watson, of Messrs. Watson, Bogle and Co., Chairman, Mr J A Forbes, of Messrs Forbes and Co, Deputy Chairman; and Messrs R B Sedgwick, of Messrs Gillick, Nixon and Co; A E Ashley, of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited; T H Moore, of Messrs Campbell Mitchell and Co.; W S D Blackhall, Manager Agra Bank, Limited; and L A Blaschek, of the Austrian Trading Company, members of committee.

Mr. J. Y. Lang said he had given notice of a resolution about the funds of the measurement fee account, chiefly with a view to bringing the matter to the notice of members of the Chamber. It would be seen from the accounts that there was now a balance to the credit of the fund amounting to Rs. 23,978, which should be still further augmented by some interest due at the end of this month. Although this [illegible] was a matter for consideration whether the money could not be used in some way so as to extend the usefulness of the Chamber either by reducing the cost of the publications which the Chamber issued, or in any other manner that the committee might think fit. At any rate he thought that something should be done with this money—it might at [illegible] be transferred direct to the Chamber, and not allowed to lie separate as it was. The money really belonged to the Chamber. In 1870 or 1871, the committee of the Chamber in their report said—"By the [illegible] we adopted, in supersession of [illegible] all the liability for [illegible] by the Chamber [illegible] for the ensuing [illegible] per bale, and a sub[illegible] Chamber, selected [illegible] appointed to take charge [illegible] practical working [illegible]

[illegible] paid its expe[illegible] however, [illegible] more, because [illegible] and the number of [illegible] Two men, besides [illegible] Besides this, [illegible] huts for the me[illegible] the Municipal [illegible] Customs' tents [illegible] had been lying [illegible] Mr. Gordon had [illegible] pressing want of the [illegible] useful books of reference, which might be bought out of the general funds of the Chamber, but he thought it would be a pity to spend that money too much; and he therefore begged to propose,—That the committee be authorised to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 from the funds of the measurement "fee fund" for the purchase of useful books of reference for the library of the Chamber.

Mr. J. B. Patterson, of Messrs. Graham and Co., in seconding the proposition, said he thought the committee might congratulate itself on the success of this scheme for the measurement of cargo. It appeared to him to be one of the few good things the Chamber had succeeded in accomplishing. He was glad to hear that the management of it had left a surplus; and as the Chamber undertook the whole responsibility of the scheme, it was undoubtedly entitled to any profit there might be. He had never thought this would be questioned, but since coming to the meeting he had heard one member say that he did not think they had any right to touch the money, and that it was a kind of trust. But he would again say that it undoubtedly belonged to the Chamber; and he thought it was a very good thing, indeed that the Chamber should have such a fund, and that such a surplus should be nursed as much as possible. Both to ships and shippers the measurement system had been a very great boon. The shippers did not object at first to pay the original rate, and much less did they now object to the present small sum. But he thought the fee should not be reduced any further, but that the fund should be allowed to go on increasing, and that it would be a very good thing for the Chamber to have this fund under its control.

Mr. Hall (of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) said he had always felt so grateful to Mr. Lang and the other gentlemen of the committee that he was sorry to appear to oppose the proposition; nor did he do so from any grounds except this, that he did not think it was the intention of the Chamber in establishing this fund to make any profit by it. The Chamber wanted to protect itself from any loss, and consequently it fixed the fee rather higher than was necessary. If this fund had been paid solely by the members of the Chamber he would not propose any amendment to the motion, but a very large part of the money had been contributed by native shippers, who did not belong to this Chamber, and who might therefore object to its being spent in buying books for the Chamber. If they wanted books, they might buy them out of the general fund, which amounted to more than Rs. 1,000. He thought it may create a little feeling amongst some of the shippers if books were bought out of their money. They had now got something like a quarter of a lakh of rupees, and he thought, they should let the matter stand over for a year, and then see if the rate might not be reduced. He had heard that there was already some feeling in the native community at their not being represented in the Chamber, and there was some talk of having a native Chamber of Commerce, and he feared the step now proposed might add to the discontent already felt.

It was therefore proposed as an amendment by Mr. Hall, and seconded by Mr. Ewing, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.—That the word "of measurement fee fund" in Mr. Lang's proposition be omitted.

Mr. Lang said with regard to the question of reducing the fee that it could not be thought of for a moment, and that the native merchants, if they had any grievances in respect of the fund, must remember that an establishment of clerks had to be maintained, and that he (Mr. Lang) had to keep a clerk at his office, in addition to the trouble he and Mr. Bythell took in the matter. He therefore thought that the disposal of the money should rest entirely with the committee. Let [illegible]

INDIAN NEWS.

An Evidence of Enlightenment.—The Zemindars of Narrail, in the District of Jessore, have taken a step in the path of progress. We learn that, in constructing their car or "ruth, they have wholly discarded from it all obscene figures. This is a good sign, as far as it goes, but how are we to account for the milk in the cocoanut? The Narrail Zemindar's ruthless abandonment of the obscene will, we suspect, not be appreciated by native art purists.—*Madras Times.*

Fancy Bazaar.—At Ootacamund local interest is at present concentrated in the forthcoming Fancy Bazaar, to be held in the Government Gardens next Wednesday, in behalf of the Zenana Mission. Lady Hobart is Patroness of the Mission, and of the present project for its benefit. The Band of the Lawrence Asylum will contribute to the enjoyments of the day, which are meant to be unstinting and universal in their character.—*South of India Observer.*

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 3rd of October there was a decrease of 27 in the total number of deaths registered in Calcutta as compared with the previous week, the numbers being 228 and 255 respectively. The death-rate fell to 26.5 per thousand per annum. There were 21 deaths from dysentery, 25 from diarrhœa, 5 from cholera, 83 from fevers, and 86 from other causes. The deaths are thus classified: 9 Europeans, 137 Hindus, and 82 Mahomedans.

Death Rate in the Punjab.—During the month of August last the total number of deaths in the Punjab in a population of 16,580,999 was 24,466, giving a death-rate of 18 per thousand per annum. There were 11 deaths from cholera, 642 from small-pox, 13,984 from fevers, and 228 from snake bites and wild animals. In the fifty principal towns, however, the death-rate during the month average 36 per thousand, and in eight of these it was above 50 per thousand, the worst return being from Palwal, in the Gurgaon District, where the death-rate was 72 per thousand. For the week ended the 12th of September the total number of deaths was 6,225, being nearly the same as in the previous week, but many of the large towns continued extremely unhealthy, the mortality being greatest amongst children under one year of age. Thus, in Ambala, the deaths reached 99 per thousand, in Amritsar 61, in Rawal Pindi 64, and in Delhi 51 per thousand.

The Lawrence Asylum Band.—On two evenings this week, particularly so last evening, the gay residents of Ooty were most agreeably startled with strains of music as from a Military Band, and for a moment, visions of the South Beach Promenade and People's Park assemblies glided before the astonished listeners. Soon the surprise was dispelled by remembering the Lawrence Asylum Band of recent formation, and whose speedy progress within the short period of a few months, we have already remarked. On Tuesday, the Band played at the Badminton Tournament on the A. B. C. ground, and yesterday it was present at the continuation of the game at Woodside, the residence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Next Wednesday the young musicians will again enliven us with their sweet strains at the Gardens, on the occasion of the Fancy Bazaar, and ere long we hope to see them among us quite regularly. The playing of some of the airs last evening, as they disturbed the drowsy echoes of the station, was, for precision and liveliness, scarcely second to any Regimental Band that we have heard.—*South of India Observer.*

The Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund.—At the last extraordinary general meeting of the subscribers to the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund, it was proposed to secure a full-time Secretary for the [illegible] salary more liberal than that [illegible] gentlemen [illegible]. The unfortunate circumstances [illegible] arising from the defalcations that have taken place in the fund gave rise to this suggestion. The proposal emanated from Mr. T. G. Clarke, and the bulk of those present at the meeting endorsed his views in this respect. We learn that a good number of applicants for the post of Secretary are in the field. Among them, is a gentleman of the Marine Department, a merchant of a Firm lately in liquidation, the Principal of a flourishing native School, and the Head of a well known publishing Firm on the Mount Road. Besides these, a host of natives, some of whom have acquired, what they choose to call, [illegible] are fired by the ambition of holding the [illegible] tary to the M. W. and O. Fund. [illegible] Widows' and Orphans' Fund is one in which Europeans, East Indians [illegible] very small number of native Chr[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Agricultural Exhibition.—In an order on the Report of this exhibition, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that [illegible] The extra expenditure, amounting to Rs. 890-3-4, is sanctioned. [illegible] the late period of the year and the short time which is left for preparation, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the next Exhibition should be held in February 1876. There will thus be ample opportunity to arrange that all requirements are, so far as possible, provided for. The prize lists should be revised, reference being made to the records of the Agricultural Exhibitions of Lord Harris's time, so as to make full use of the experience then gained. This observation is in reference to a remark of the Board of Revenue that the prizes last time were far too small to attract exhibitors from a distance. The amounts to be allowed for expenditure, prizes, etc., may be estimated, says His Excellency, at Rs. [illegible], and should be provided accordingly. Care [illegible] taken that the districts are represented in the next Exhibition. The best site will probably be in the People's Park near the Elephant Gate Bridge; it was clearly a mistake holding the last exhibition at Sydapet.—*Madras Mail.*

Geological Survey.—In a letter to the Government of India, dated the 21st July last, the officiating Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, observed:—Mr. Foote has completed this year the examination of the geological region on which he has been engaged for several seasons in the South Mahratta country. He has, moreover, completed the mapping of such portions of the adjoining region as will enable us to publish the Atlas quarter sheets comprising that geological province. The occasion is, therefore, most propitious for shifting him to other work wherever most needed. Such work I find in the eastern portions of quarter sheets 76 N E and SE and 77 N E and S E. The western part of these maps comprising the eastern margin of the Kadapa and Kurnool rock basin is finished, but publication must be deferred for the mapping of the remaining portion. The examination of this ground is independently desirable as the continuation northwards of the eastern quarters of sheet 78, which are published, and of which the description is also published in Volume X., Part I, of the memoirs, by Mr. Foote, who is thus the most fitting man to carry on the work. The chief geological interest in that ground is to trace the outliers of jurassic rocks which are known to occur there, and so to connect those deposits as associated with cretaceous rocks in the Trichinopoly basin, with their representatives as associated with our gondwana (Mahadeva-Damuda) series on the lower Godavery. There are other very interesting questions in that ground, connected with the coast deposits, of which Mr. Foote has made a special study in the neighbourhood of Madras. The districts in which Mr. Foote is to work during the coming field season are Kurnool and Nellore in the Madras Presidency.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 15th October, 4 p.m.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 81, rain-fall 10 cents.

Carwar, 15th October, [illegible] p.m.—Weather fine, wind variable, thermometer 82, barometer 29.93.

Mangalore, 15th October, 11 a.m.—Weather fair, wind south-east south-east, thermometer maximum 84, minimum 76, wet-bulb 80, barometer 29.65.

[illegible]

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EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—The article criticizing the Indian Court at the International Exhibition having been reprinted from *The Times* into the *Home News* of the 24th of July, it has circulated throughout India, and, as a few inaccuracies occur in it of sufficient importance to do the Bombay School of Art injustice, unless corrected, you will forgive me for thinking that it is my duty to do so at my earliest opportunity, and for requesting you to print these few lines. The writer of the article objects first to some red and gold upon white pottery; secondly, to some coarse red ware covered externally with a brilliant glaze of dark green; thirdly, he states that the Scinde potter was brought to Bombay to be educated at the school—to be ingrafted, in fact, with European ideas. As regards the red and gold upon white stuff, this did not emanate from Bombay, and can only have been forwarded to South Kensington from some other locality through the Bombay Local Committee, whose duty it was to gather, catalogue, and despatch the whole Indian collection.

The coarse red ware and green glaze are the production of the School; the clay used is Bombay clay, which is on its trial; but every other ingredient used for printing, designing, and glazing was brought from Scinde by the potter, and was carried out in imitation of Scinde work by him uninfluenced in any way. To the third statement I have to offer in explanation that the potter, Noor Mahomed, and his assistants were brought from Shikarpoor to the Bombay School of Art purposely to try what could be done with the best Bombay clay; the principal aim steadily kept in view had been to solve a problem which had been anxiously inquired into by such distinguished men as Sir Bartle Frere, General Tremenheere, and many others long before the Bombay School of Art took the subject up, which was to revive, if possible, the rapidly dying out art manufacture of Scinde pottery. It was thought that by bringing some of the workers to a place where tolerable clay was obtainable, and a much better market could be secured, the art might still be preserved in its purity. In the printed catalogue (page 25) sent with the collection to the India Office it has distinctly been stated:—

"One of the objects of the present undertaking being an attempt to revive the Scinde art, no other designs but those sketched under the immediate supervision of the head Khoombhar are allowed to be produced, to insure purity of style. The glazing material is left entirely in the hands of the Khoombhar, who, however, has agreed to impart any information on the subject when requested to do so, under certain restrictions and conditions. He prepares these with his own hands, and applies them; the green and yellow or sienna-coloured glazes are simply run over the whole Kheree design and vessel, but to produce the blue, purple, and white effects, combinations of lazwurdee and flint (chuckmuk) have to be prepared and applied with the brush in the same manner as the Kheree is."

I am grieved that the writer of the article should have overlooked the passage, which would have prevented him from falling into the error he has committed in supposing that the staff of the Bombay School of Art is so devoid of common sense as to attempt a system of education which even the least educated art-critics in England condemn, and which to men educated as artists, and who have had the advantage of a long residence in India is a source of constant anxiety. Your critic is perfectly right when he states that "Englishmen uninstructed in the elements of art take out with them things and patterns of unutterable hideousness, and give them to be copied by Hindoo workmen, over whom they exercise the potent influence of a governing race." He should, however, have gone a few steps further, and stated that ever since the intercourse between Europe with India began—see as an illustration the fret guilloche and other Greek ornaments in the Ajunta Caves (copies of which have lately been sent to the Indian Museum)—every object manufactured in Europe, be it cotton or silk, print or woven goods, gold or silver smith's work, carpets, furniture, arms, and latterly illustrated papers, catalogues, &c., steadily assists in deteriorating the purely native taste, in imparting to it Europeanized ideas. It is not improbable that the silver tea service, which he justly condemns, had been copied from some English tradesman's illustrated catalogue. The question is worthy the consideration of the Government of India, as your art critic truly remarks; but can it stem the tide which steadily goes on increasing through the arrival from Europe of fresh steamers and ships loaded with art manufactured merchandise? The only means at its command partially to counteract the more baneful influences of this spurious art education are the establishment and maintenance of schools of art where the native may at least have a chance of learning to study from nature, and be taught to compare his work with only the best of other nations, and to discriminate between the true and false, which exist in art everywhere [illegible] the locality India or Europe.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. W. TERRY, Superintendent Sir J. J. School of Art and Secretary Bombay Committee, South Kensington Exhibitions.
Bombay, Aug. 29.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S ADDRESS

The Address delivered before the British Association at Belfast, by Professor Tyndall, has been reprinted by him at the request of his publishers, "strengthened by the express desire of many correspondents." Professor Tyndall, in a brief *Preface*, says of his Address:—"It was written under some disadvantages this year in the Alps, and sent by instalments to the printer. When read subsequently it proved too long for its purpose, and several of its passages were accordingly struck out. Some of them are here restored. It has provoked an unexpected amount of criticism. This, in due time, will subside; and I confidently look forward to a calmer future for a verdict, founded not on imaginary sins, but on the real facts of the case." The Professor refrains, with two exceptions, from noticing at any length the "numberless strictures and accusations, some of them exceeding fierce," of which he has been the object. [illegible] evening paper of the first rank, after the [illegible] various more or less questionable aims and motives, [illegible] to the imputation that I permitted the cheers of my audience to 'stimulate' me to the utterance of words which no right-minded man, without a sense of the gravest responsibility, could employ. I trust the author of this charge will allow me in all courtesy to assure him that the words ascribed by him to the spur of the moment were written in Switzerland; that they stood in the printed copy of the Address from which I read; that they evoked no 'cheers,' but a silence far more impressive than cheers; and that, finally, as regards both approbation and the reverse, my course had been thought over and decided long before I ventured to address a Belfast audience. A writer in a most able theological journal represents me as 'patting religion on the back.' The thought of doing so is certainly his, not mine. The facts of religious feeling are to me as certain as the facts of physics. But the world, I hold, will have to distinguish between the feeling and its forms, and to vary the latter in accordance with the intellectual condition of the age." Professor Tyndall passes over the recent sermon of the Bishop of Manchester with the remark "that one engaged so much as he is in busy and, I doubt not, on the whole, beneficent outward life, is not likely to be among the earliest to discern the more inward and spiritual signs of the times, or to prepare for the condition which they foreshadow." The Dean of Manchester's assertion that the Professor "ended a most remarkable and eloquent speech by terming himself a material Atheist" was brought under Professor Tyndall's notice by a correspondent, who described it as standing "conspicuous among the strange calumnies" with which his words have been assailed. Professor Tyndall remarks upon Dean Cowie's statement:—"For myself, I use no language which could imply that I am hurt by such attacks. They have lost their power to wound or injure. So likewise as regards a resolution recently passed by the Presbytery of Belfast in which Professor Huxley and myself are spoken of as 'ignoring the existence of God, and advocating pure and simple materialism;' had the possessive pronoun 'our' preceded 'God,' and had the words 'what we consider' preceded 'pure,' this statement would have been objectively true; but to make it so this qualification is required." With regard to Cardinal Cullen, who, he is told, is also actively engaged in erecting spiritual barriers against the intrusion of infidelity into Ireland, Professor Tyndall observes:—"His Eminence, I believe, has reason to suspect that the Catholic youth around him are not proof to the educations of science. Strong as he is, I believe him to be impotent here. The youth of Ireland will imbibe science, however slowly; they will be leavened by it, however gradually. And to its inward modifying power, among Catholics themselves, rather than to any Protestant propagandism or other external influence, I look for the abatement of various incongruities; among them of those mediæval proceedings which, to the scandal and amazement of our 19th century intelligence, have been revived among us during the last two years." In connection with the charge of Atheism, Professor Tyndall wishes to make one remark:—"Christian men are proved by their writings to have their hours of weakness and of doubts, as well as their hours of strength and of conviction; and men like myself share, in their own way, these variations of mood and sense. Were the religious views of many of my assailants the only alternative ones I do not know how strong the claims of the doctrine of 'material atheism' upon my allegiance might be. Probably they would be very strong. But, as it is, I have noticed during years of self-observation that it is not in hours of clearness and vigour that this doctrine commends itself to my mind; that in the presence of stronger and healthier thought it ever dissolves and disappears, as offering no solution of the mystery in which we dwell, and of which we form a part." To coarse attacks and denunciations he pays no attention, nor does Professor Tyndall think he has any real reason to complain of revilings addressed to him "which professing Christians do not scruple to use towards each other." The more agreeable task finally remains to him of "thanking those who have tried, however hopelessly, to keep accusations within the bounds of justice, and who privately, and at some risk in public, have honoured me with the expression of their sympathy and approval."

AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

The *New York Daily Bulletin* says:—"The City of Peking and the City of Tokio, the twin steamships recently built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, possess a peculiar interest as experiments in American naval architecture. Considering the long period for which we have been out of practice in steamship building, and that Great Britain for many years past, has been doing four-fifths of the whole of this kind of construction that has been done in the world, we stand at an important disadvantage, so far as respects experience, in competition. Our work, however, is now before the world and the results of these two vessels, when they come to be fairly tried, must go far towards determining the future of iron steamship building in the United States. The cost of these vessels comes so near that of construction in Great Britain that it may be conceded we have about conquered that obstacle to competition with our chief rival. The points that remain to be tested are mainly strength, speed, and economy of working. As to strength there is perhaps but one point that remains open to doubt. The builder has not adopted the principle of underlaying the upper deck with a coating of steel riveted to the sides of the vessel, constituting the ship virtually an iron tube, which has been incorporated by some of the Atlantic companies in the structure of their ships, with a vast acquisition of strength; and it remains to be seen how the City of Peking and the City of Tokio will stand the powerful strain to which they will be exposed in the rough waters on the eastern and southern shores of Japan and in the Yellow Sea. They may prove strong enough for their purposes considering that they carry light cargo; but it is certain they would have been stauncher with this modern improvement. It has long been a question between American and British steamship builders whether wider beam and greater depth, and consequently superior carrying capacity, cannot be reconciled with the attainment of the highest speed. Our builders have taken the affirmative side of this problem, the British the negative. The City of Peking has been constructed upon the American idea; and her performances will go far towards settling this disputed point. She is 423ft. in length, which is somewhat below the length of the recently built English iron steamer; but her breadth, being 48ft. is 4ft. greater than theirs, and her depth being 38ft. is from four to six feet more than theirs. But, so far, we have had no means of testing the two principles; nor could we have a satisfactory trial except under the circumstances of the two classes of vessels running in the same waters and with the same kind of cargo. The run out of this harbour and outside of Sandy Hook made by the City of Peking on Saturday last affords no criterion whatever of her speed as compared with several Liverpool steamers which were leaving the port at the same time. It was no race. At the same time it must be allowed that the tests of speed have thus far proved very satisfactory, and leave room for hope that Mr. Roach has at length demonstrated the truth of the American principle. In respect to capacity the City of Peking, being of 5,080 tons, has a larger tonnage than any of the steamers at present plying between this port and Europe, the New York Custom-house register being in each case accepted as the standard. We have not the means at hand for comparing her with the large new vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and other European-Asiatic lines, but she probably exceeds the capacity of any of those steamers."

THE GERMAN NAVY.

(*Times' Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, SEPT. 19.

From Hanover, where he was received with enthusiasm at the great military manœuvres and popular *fetes* in his honour, the Emperor proceeds to-day to Kiel to witness the launch of the cuirasse frigate Frederick the Great. The new vessel was built at the Government wharf at Ellerbeck, and is exactly like the Borussia, launched in November last. With a bulk of 4,118 tons and steam-engines of 5,400 horse-power, it has a cuirass of 11in. round the turrets and centre. Its armament is to consist of four 26-centimetre guns in the turrets and two 21-centimetre guns placed fore and aft. This is the seventh iron-cased frigate of the German Navy, and the eighth being expected to leave the stocks early next summer, the autumn of 1875, or, at the very latest, the spring of 1876, will see a rather formidable squadron assembled off the Oldenburgh coast. By that time Germany will be mistress of eight iron cased frigates, carrying 92 guns of the very heaviest calibre (mostly 400 and 500 pounders), and set in motion by engines with a total of 48,600 horse-power. In addition to these first-class ships there are three more ironclads of minor proportions, making up together 15 heavy guns and 5,100 horse-power. Twelve corvettes (the 12th will be ready next year), with [illegible] heavy guns and 18,600 horse-power, attended by 21 gunboats, mustering [illegible] guns and 3,850 horse-power, complete the fighting array of the youthful, but aspiring fleet. Of the corvettes some have 20, others 10 or [illegible] guns; three of the number carrying only five, with engines of above 2,000 horse-power, being intended to [illegible] in far-off seas. The [illegible] peculiar vessels, which will [illegible] of the next war, whenever that [illegible] Arcona, Louise, and Freya, [illegible] stocks. The whole German Navy, [illegible] besides the above, three sailing frigates and [illegible] sailing brigs, already number [illegible] ships, [illegible] guns, [illegible] tons, and 84,770 horse-power. [illegible] with 1,000 Marines, [illegible] in proportion, were this year [illegible]. Next year will [illegible] about 2,[illegible], in consequence of the new ironclads being equipped for active service.

The better to show the import of the above figures I append a comparative list of the vessels of the various European Navies. All Europe at this moment has 142 ironclads fit to be placed in line of battle. Of these England owns 38, France 28, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Turkey 15 each, Germany eight, Spain seven, Denmark three, Greece two. The tonnage of the German ships and the size of their guns are, however, so uncommonly great that, although few in number, they are supposed to be more than a match for any Navy, those of England, Russia, and France excepted. Besides these there are 123 iron-cased vessels to be found in Europe for the defence of coasts. Of this number Germany has 2; Spain, Norway, and Denmark, 3 each; Turkey, 5; Sweden, 9; Russia, 13; Holland, 18; England, 23; and France, 30; 431 screw frigates and corvettes make up the wooden array of European strength at sea. Here, again, England with 132 vessels, 5,670 guns, and 50,700 horse-power, has the first place. France, the second on the list, records only 52; Russia, 18; Turkey, 44; Spain, 37; Holland, 25; Italy, 21; Germany 17; Denmark, [illegible]; Austria, 14; Portugal, 8; Sweden, 6, Norway, 5, Greece, 2. Smaller craft, such as Avisos, gunboats, &c., of which England alone has 276, with 509 guns and 13,[illegible] horse-power, are not reckoned in this calculation. If England were to man her Navy for war, she would require [illegible],000 men, of whom 22,000 would have to be enlisted for the purpose. Russia, for the like object, wants 36,000 men; France 33,57[illegible]; Turkey, 21,0[illegible]; Spain, 14,000; Germany, 13,000 (every one kept in readiness); Austria, 11,000; Italy, 11,200; Holland, 6,260; Denmark, 4,500; Norway 3,500; Portugal, 3,300; Sweden, about 3,000. Comparing the total of the German crews with those of the other States, we find it exceeded by England, Russia, France, Turkey, and Spain. Spain does not count, so much of her forces existing only on paper; nor can Turkey's numbers be relied upon, she being to a great extent dependent upon foreign help for the effective manning and officering of her ships. Hence the German Navy is in reality inferior only to the British, Russian, and French; and even this statement requires to be qualified, German vessels being much more sparingly manned than either the Russian or the French, and 13,000 German sailors being accordingly not so very much below the strength of 36,000 Russians or 33,570 Frenchmen as the figures would seem to indicate.

This is a much more rapid progress in the Berlin naval department than the most sanguine expected but a few years ago. It is all the more satisfactory to find that, although the growth of the German Navy has been so sensibly accelerated by the influx of French money, those at its head are too judicious to indulge any premature visions of battle and achievements on the high seas. In the last issue of the official *Marine Verordnungs Blatt* cold water is thrown upon the hopes of glory-loving and adventurous officers. We are told:—"With her present means, the German Admiralty must content themselves with the defence of their principal ports and harbours. Torpedo-boats will hover about the shore; corvettes are to watch the enemy; and the ironclads must issue forth when occasion offers and do battle. At the same time the Alabama corvettes, three of which will be ready next summer, while a fourth and fifth are building, are to cruise in foreign seas and capture and sink as many vessels as possible."

If not enterprising, this programme has the merit of being wise.

According to the programme for the further development of the German Navy adopted a year ago, the eight ironclads mentioned in the above are to close the list of the heavy line-of-battle ships for the present; but the one cuirassed corvette on the list (eight guns, 3,600 horse-power) is to have seven more made like it; the 12 wooden corvettes are to be increased to 20, the two Monitors to 15, and the four torpedo boats to 18. All this is to be completed by the beginning of 1882, in which year the German Empire will, therefore, have at its disposal eight heavy ironclads, eight cuirassed corvettes, 15 Monitor and battery ships, 20 corvettes, 18 gunboats, and 18 torpedo boats. To the torpedoes very especial attention is being devoted, in accordance with the famous dictum volunteered in Parliament by General Stosch, head of the Admiralty.—"Give me a small ship, a good torpedo, and a bold commander, and there is a fair chance of his blowing up any of these heavy modern ironclads."

All the German men-of-war are either built in England or at the Government wharves of Dantzic, Kiel, and Wilhelmshaven, or at the private shipyards of Mr. Moller and the Vulcan Company, both at Stettin. Of the iron plates used for the cuirassed vessels, the greater part are imported from England, German manufacturers only just beginning to turn out a creditable article. It takes between two and three years to construct a cuirassed vessel in England, between three and four to build one at a German private shipyard, and between four and five to do the like at one of the German Government wharves. The annual budget of the German Navy is about five million thalers, with an additional 73,000,000 thalers to be laid out in new ships between 1873 and 1882. As England spends about 67,000,000 thalers a year, France 39,000,000 thalers, and Russia 30,000,000 thalers for naval purposes; the sum fixed upon by Germany cannot be termed extravagant. But, comparatively small as it is, her military expenditure of a hundred [illegible] thalers annually makes it a heavy burden.

To-morrow's solemnity at Kiel will be graced by the presence of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis, who is manning his ship Svetlana. A good many German vessels, and the English yacht, Osborne, are likewise expected for the occasion. The ceremony of christening the ship will be performed by Princess Anna of Hesse, the daughter of Prince Charles, and sister to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. Among the Royal guests of His Majesty are mentioned the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Duke Charles of Schleswig-Holstein, eldest brother of the King of Denmark, and an ardent German patriot.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

SEPTEMBER 26.

Q. E. D.

"Mamma!" "Yes, Darling." "Am I a big girl?" "No, Darling!" "Then carry me!"

"NA' THAT FOU."

Good Templar—"We're twen'y min'sh too soon. Jush time for ano'r bottle 'ginger beer'!"

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE ORIENTALISTS' CONGRESS.

What did Noah's Bees do while afloat? They kept the Arc-hives.

NEW TITLE.

On dit that Baron Grant is to be created a Duke. Duke of Leicester Square. He will then be addressed as "Grant, your grace."

A SERIOUS "LOCK-OUT."

Two a.m. Coming home from a party; no latch-key; no knocker. Bell only rings down-stairs, and servant a heavy sleeper in the attic.

RAILWAY RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Punch—"No, No Mr. Director, *they* (the servants) are not so much to blame. It's your precious false economy, unpunctuality, and general want of system that does all the mischief."

THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

An anxious parent, whose son has already mastered French, German, and Italian, has determined on sending the youth to Finland, in order to give his boy's education just the little Finnish it required.

IMAGINARY DIALOGUE.

Centenarian (to Mr. Thoms)—Yes, if you please, Sir, I'm a hundred and twenty next birthday.

Mr. Thoms (to Centenarian)—Pooh! You must be mistaken! At least, you're old enough to know better.

[Exit Mr. Thoms to write to the *Times*.

GALLANTRY.

Maiden Aunt (remonstrating with Dublin Street Arab)—"Don't you know, Sir, it's very dangerous to throw stones? That one very nearly hit me, Sir! And supposing it had put my eye out, and blinded me, what would you have done then!"

Street Boy—"Shure, I'd have married yer, av coorse!"

A DUAL DOMESTIC.

Some answer may have been returned to the following advertisement, inserted in the Western Morning News:—

Wanted, a good General Servant. Two ladies; must cook well; good reference. Address, &c.

Apparently, however, to supply the advertiser's want, it would take two Ladies united in the capacity of one good General Servant.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S DEBTS.

Several impertinent statements, which have since been flatly contradicted, having lately appeared in print on this subject, we are authorised to inform the public that the *only* debt which His Royal Highness has contracted is the enormous Debt of Gratitude to Heaven for his recovery, which, the Prince himself would be the first to admit, he will never be able to repay.

"BY THE SAD SEA WAVES."

Landlady (who has just presented her weekly bill)—"I 'ope, Ma'am, as you find the bracing hair agree with you, Ma'am, and your good Gentleman, Ma'am—"

Lady—"O, yes, our appetites are wonderfully improved! For instance, at home we only eat two loaves a day and I find from your account that we can manage eight!"

[Landlady feels uncomfortable.

ROME ON ROBINSON.

Had Ripon been plain Robinson,
We should have booked him but for one.
But with that Robinson we score,
In expectation, many more.
A Marquis and a lord of lan'
[illegible]

[illegible]

"S. Fiacre, who [illegible] in honour of our [illegible] Meaux in France. The fame of [illegible] pilgrimage [illegible] name was given to the hackney coaches [illegible] called Fiacres, of which so many were employed in conveying the citizens thither."—Table [illegible]

St. Fiacre, who [illegible]
Was a [illegible] to Pilgrims, who
Will always be famous, verily,
For he show'd them the way to go in repose
Among the Saints, without corns on their toes—
And to win their sanctity merrily.

To another Saint the Londoner prays,
In his hottest haste, in his raintiest days,
And pays half-a-crown for ransom—
A Saint who knows street and alley and square,
Who can catch a train, with a second to spare—
Here's a health to good St. Hansom!

ECHOES FROM THE EAST.

The Congress of Orientalists at the request of the Lord Mayor of London (with whom they dined a few days since) will accept Papers dealing with the following subjects as matters particularly appertaining to the Languages of the East:—

1. Temple Bar and the strange Language to which it has given rise in the columns of the Metropolitan Press and elsewhere.
2. Houndsditch and its Patois traced back to its derivation in Palestine.
3. The language of Billingsgate, in common use amongst the Females of Wapping, with some consideration of the growth of Slang in Western London.
4. "The Central Criminal Court and the Language of its visitors, with a comparison between the Plain English of the Judges and the Fiery Eloquence of the Bar." To this paper will be added A Treatise upon those Verdicts of the Jury which have been considered Greek by the Public.
5. The Natural History of the Stock Exchange, so far as it is connected with the Language of Bears and Bulls.
6. The Language of the Waves, as it is understood at Lloyds, with hints (suggested by Mr. Plimsoll) upon the meaning of the words Insurance and Assurance.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

When one considers that history may in some measure be written out of newspapers, there is food for some reflection in the following bit of news:—

"A Paris journal (*La Liberté*) asserts that 'Bishop Manning gave orders to Dean Stanley to do the honours of Westminster Abbey to His Highness the Prince of Asturias;' and adds, that Members of Parliament conducted the Prince to the Common House."

We need hardly say that this, like most other London news which is found in Paris newspapers, is most thoroughly veracious, as far as it goes; but it appears, to our mind, a little incomplete. For the benefit of foreign readers we should, therefore, like to add some few details like the following, which may be equally relied on for their perfect truth:—

By the command of Bishop Manning, not merely did Dean Stanley act as Showman of the Abbey, but High Mass was there performed by the Reverend C. H. Spurgeon, in special recognition of the presence of the Prince. All the Members of the Common House attended at the service in their splendid robes of State, consisting as is usual at such Britannic ceremonies, of topboots and velvet breeches, cocked hats and scarlet waistcoats and swallowtailed blue coats. The Speechmaker, or Speaker, led them from the Common House, and, as is customary upon such occasions, was honoured on returning with the Order of the Bathroom, and an order on the Treasury for three hundred thousand francs. The Prince, attended by his suite, was then conveyed in a State cab to the Palace of Dean Stanley, where a sumptuous English breakfast of rosbif and plumb-pudding was provided for His Highness; the Churchwardens of the Abbey assisting at the banquet, and emptying to his health eleven casks of portare-beer.

OIL AND VINEGAR.

The Japanese are most anxious that their quarrel with the Chinese shall be submitted to arbitration. Should this excellent idea be carried into execution, the following proposals will most probably be urged by the respective Representatives of China and Japan:—

CHINESE PROPOSALS.

The Emperor of China to be acknowledged in Japan as "the Mother in-law of the Moon," on the condition that the Tycoon of Japan is described in all Chinese official documents as "the Elder Brother of the Dog Star."

The Chinese Competitive System to be introduced in every Japanese matter, inclusive of the deaths and marriages of the Japanese population.

Tea and opium to be the national food and drink of both countries.

All books to be destroyed in China and Japan that have been published since the days of Confucius.

The Electric Telegraph and Railways to be abolished in both countries.

The Date of the World to be put back two thousand years.

JAPANESE PROPOSALS.

The total abolition of Pig-tails, and the extension of Government protection to hair-brushing by machinery.

Compulsory use of shirt-collars and spectacles in China and Japan.

Establishment, under the management of the Editor of the New York Herald, of a journal in Pekin of the same character as the recently-published Japanese Morning Telegram.

American-English to be the vulgar tongue of both countries.

Penny Tramway Cars to ply every five minutes between all towns situated in China and Japan.

The Date of the World to be put on two thousand years.

N.B.—King Coffee, of Ashanti, to be the Arbitrator for China, and Mr. Barnum, of America, the Arbitrator for Japan.

Holloway's Pills.—The Body's Bulwark.—Nine-tenths of the maladies afflicting adults depend upon a disordered state of the stomach. Holloway's Pills correct the first symptoms of indigestion by acting healthily on the gastric juice, and who earnestly exciting the liver. They dispel flatulency in incipient indigestion and overcome heat, distention and pain attending more advanced or neglected cases. These Pills invigorate, and soon restore the dyspeptic from the great and sudden depression of strength always accompanying stomachic disorders or biliary derangement. They beget cheerfulness, vigour, and happiness. In rectifying disorders of the digestive apparatus these Pills prove themselves the promptest preventives of disease. They raise a bulwark against all approaching maladies, and preserve freshness, health, and life.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
[illegible]
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. [illegible] for fixed periods [illegible] application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON.
SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILLA.
SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows:—
6 months' notice.......... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent in Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible]
RESERVE FUND .... £ [illegible],000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
[illegible] per annum on the minimum monthly [illegible] Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
[illegible] Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that these who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
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Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables through the Post in Registered Letters to Europe, and [illegible] by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates [illegible] to England [illegible] Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
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This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
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FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,[illegible]00,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
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Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 .... £300,690
Do. 1872 .... £816,583
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Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
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	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 3	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	33 12	23 3	24 10
30	44 10	35 13	27 1	27 6
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date on which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR
WILL CLOSE ON
15TH NOVEMBER 1874,
and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits, being the Ne[illegible], will take place in 1875.
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,[illegible] sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £[illegible] per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
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D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
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MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 4, William IV. Cap. [illegible]
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .... Rs. [illegible]
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are Invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
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John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the [illegible] possesses to the confidence and support of all [illegible] of effecting Assurance on Lives.
[illegible]
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was [illegible], assuring .... £9,717,[illegible]-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was .... £[illegible]-12-0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were £697,700-3-5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, for the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate .... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of which have been in force for the full period of three years, purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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OPENING OF THE CHOW[illegible] MATHERAN.
[illegible]
JEEWANJEE & Co. [illegible]
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BY
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Situated 200 yards North [illegible]
[illegible]
Bombay, 31st September 18[illegible].

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They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with [illegible] persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.
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It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weakness, and other ailments to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.
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